The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,479 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] O ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, [illegible]AR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [illegible] TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

[illegible]OGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

[illegible]els.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
[illegible]Y	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th Sept. Friday.
[illegible]	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
[illegible]	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. V[illegible] A	4908	1000	J. Orman	9th ,,
M. TH[illegible]S	4161	80[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th ,,
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th ,,
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
—GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	18th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	601	R. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. 1885.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,950.	C. Alexanderson	22nd Sept.
* ,, MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	14th Oct.
* ,, MURRAY.	2,100	E. Worfolk	22nd ,,
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate charges.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on Monday, 21st September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1885. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of W. H. 4 Cases Merchandise shipped by W. Hintzmann from Zanzibar ex. s.s. "MERKA," are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of them on paying the landing and advertising charges within 48 hours from date, failing which they will be warehoused on account, risk and expence of the concerned.

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Bombay, 12th September, 1885. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.

AMERICAN EVAPORATED APPLES,
Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW DELICACIES.

Herrings, in Tomato Sauce, per tin 10 as.

VERY APPETIZING.

Sardines au citron, small tin 8 as.
,, ,, large tin 12 as.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

			Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of	100	Rs. 2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	,,	100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	,,	100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,,	100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

USEFUL THERMOMETERS.

Cheap House :—Ebonised frame, white line scale ...As. 8 and	Rs. 1 0
Ditto Boxwood frames	,, 1 0
Superior House :—Boxwood frames, bevilled edges	,, 2 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Bath :—Japanned tin frame with Dr. Forbes' specification for different Baths or Scales	,, 2 4
Pocket or Desk :—Revolving metal frame, superior	,, 7 0

USEFUL THERMOMETERS.

FACTS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PURCHASERS OF PIANOS,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, CONCERNING
J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
Whose Trade-mark is
"SCHIEDMAYER,"
"PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART."
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FACT NO. I.—J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER'S FACTORY is nearly, if not quite, twice as large as that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT No. 2.—The output of instruments manufactured by J. & P. Schiedmayer, "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," is very much greater than that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 3.—In the year 1867, J. & P. Schiedmayer were the first to make Iron-Framed Pianos on the "Steinway System," a modification of which has been adopted by other makers, and from that time, ten instruments of their manufacture were sold to one instrument made by any other firm bearing the name of "Schiedmayer."—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 4—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik," Stuttgart, was the only firm under the name of Schiedmayer whose Sympathetic Square Pianos obtained a Gold Medal, the highest award for their class, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

FACT NO. 5—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer's Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," make the best and most durable Piano for India, otherwise they would not have been awarded a Gold, and two Silver Medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO 6.—That the Sympathetic Square Piano made by Schiedmayer Stuttgart and which are only obtainable from Soundy & Co., Ld., at Bombay, are undeniably the handsomest Square Piano made.

FACT NO 7.—That SOUNDY & Co's Schiedmayer Pianos are the only ones imported that combine all the improvements and good qualities of a Steinway Piano which costs double the price.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO. 8.—That SOUNDY and Co., Ld., invite comparison of their Schiedmayer Pianofortes with any of the same class by other makers.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
FOR THE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
Late J. and P. Schiedmayer Stuttgart.
Illustrated price-list on application.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

THESE Wines are generally admitted to be the most delicate and fragrant as well as the most wholesome produced in the world. Our cheaper qualities have a good bouquet, and exercise a most stimulating effect on the appetite : the higher qualities have an aromatic flavour and a velvety softness to the palate, containing but a comparatively small percentage of Alcohol. They are specially adapted for use in India.

STILL WINES.		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH Half Bottles Rs. a
LAUBENHEIM	A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.	17 0	9 8
GEISENHEIM.	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance, pure and natural	24 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft and good bouquet	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste	42 0	23 0
SPARKLING WINES.			
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet.	35 0	19 0
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	42 0	23 0
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	30 0	16 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	34 0	19 0
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich, delicious bouquet	41 0	22 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,

No, 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly thirty years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present Proprietors of the above establishment. It has been thoroughly repaired, and is within a few minutes' walk off the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices, the Railway Stations of both lines, and the Apollo Bunder. Tramway Cars to every part of the Town pass the door every five minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay. Wines and Spirituous Liquors of the finest brand. Tiffin and First-Class Billiards. Charges moderate.

MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. H. VOGEL, (lately first-class and only Watch-maker and Manager in the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Watch and Clock-makers to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, &c.) has the pleasure to state that he has set up in business on his own account under the style and title of

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Mr. Vogel's reputation as a skilled maker and repairer of watches has been fully established ; and he has a great number of the highest testimonials to prove the care with which he executes orders and the honesty which guides him in his dealings with his patrons.

Of these testimonials, the following received from Colonel Haig, R. E., is one ; and Messrs. H. Vogel and Co. trust it will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their firm :—

I have known Mr. H. Vogel for several years both as a private individual and as a watch-maker, and as he has asked me to let him have an expression of my confidence in him which may be of use to him on beginning an independent business of his own, I now state that I have perfect confidence in his honesty and integrity, and I can testify to his care and skill in cleaning and executing repairs both to watches and chronometers. Indeed, such is my confidence in him that I would rather entrust any such work to him than to anybody else in India, and I feel sure that if he does not succeed in his business it will not be owing to any fault found with him by those who give him their support.

I wish him every success and trust this may be of some service to him at his start.

Dehra Dun, N. W. P., 13th August, 1885. (Signed.) C. T. HAIG, Colonel, Royal Engineers.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Have made favorable arrangements with an English and two Suisse firms for watches and clocks of all classes and prices, as well as Jewellery and Optical instruments.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Are prepared to undertake repairs of all kinds, which are executed by their Mr. Vogel only ; and they assure every customer entire satisfaction in price and quality.

Prices of watches from Rs. 12 to 2,000, in Gold, Silver, and metal of English and Geneva make and of all descriptions.

The most reliable articles are those sold by

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
19, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO

COGNACS AND WHISKEYS.

Cash Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
24 0	Yellow Capsule a good peg Brandy	* 25 8
27 8	Blue do. soft old pale	** 29 0
31 6	Green do. very soft old pale	*** 33 0
34 4	White do. very choice	**** 36 0
42 12	Black do. Rare old Club Brandy 20 years old	45 0
23 12	Scotch Whisky Fine Highland Malt ... Blue Capsule	24 0
24 12	Superior old Blend ... Yellow do.	27 0
32 4	Blair Athol 10 years old ... White do.	34 0
	LIQUEURS.	
38 8	Cherry Brandy the best Copenhagen	40 8
48 8	Curacoa. Amsterdam Orange or White	51 0

Pints 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

Per Imperial Gallon in Jars not less than two Gallons.

9 15	Cognac	* 10 8
10 14	do.	** 11 8
12 13	do.	*** 13 8

2 Gallon Jars, Rs. 4 ; 4 Gallon Jars, Rs. 5 each. Jars can be refilled or allowed for return carriage to go down being deducted.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

SILVER LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever.
RS. 50.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled.
RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties ; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL READY-MADE KIT.

WE keep the following, Ready-made, for the convenience of Travellers, The same Care and Attention is devoted to their Manufacture as to those made to Order, any article not in stock can be made up in a short time if urgently required.

N.B.—Our *usual* quality only.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SAC COATS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge }	18 0	21 0
,, Fancy Tropical Tweeds }		
,, ,, Angola	21 0	23 0
,, Brown Flemish Linen	8 8	9 8
TROUSERS.		
Super Blue all Wool Serge }	13 0	15 0
,, Fancy Tropical Tweed }		
,, ,, Angola	16 0	18 0
,, Brown Flemish Linen	4 8	5 8
ULSTERS.		
Super Heavy Scotch Cheviots }	60 0	66 0
,, Double ,, }		
,, Elysian[illegible]s }		
[illegible]ESSING GOWNS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
,, Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
,, Cashmere ,,	26 0	29 0
,, Navy Twill Gentian	30 0	33 0
SLEEPING SUITS.		
Super Oxford or Jute Cloth	10 0	12 0
,, Wove all Wool Flannel	18 0	20 0
,, ,, Silk and Wool Flannel.	18 0	20 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHOLERA BELTS.		
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the Best Riding Belts and should be generally worn by Europeans in India, as they prevent a sudden chill, besides giving great support to the Spine. We have always a large Stock to select from, in all sizes	3 8	4 0
SHIRTS.		
Fine Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts 6 for	22 8	25 8
Best ,, ,, Linen Fronts ,,	23 0	31 0
,, do. do. do. do. With Shakespear Collars	31 0	34 8
,, French Cambric, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	30 0	33 0
,, Oxford or Jute, Shakespear Collars, 6 for	36 0	40 0
,, Wove Flannel, with Bands ,,	52 0	58 0
,, Silk and Wool ,, ,, ,,	52 0	58 0
,, White Saxony, Shakespear Collars for Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, etc., 6 for	52 0	58 0
NIGHT SHIRTS.		
Best Twilled Long Cloth washed and ready for immediate wear 6 for	30 0	34 0

A Discount of 10 Per Cent. on all purchases exceeding Rs, 20.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER, FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Blackwood. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 650.

S[illegible]IEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU, OR STUDENT'S COTTAGE PIANO,
Blackwood or Mahogany—Compass 5 octaves—Rs. 300.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.			Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—Red.			
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton		36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan		30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose		24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—White.			
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—Red.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine		28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—White.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine		19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.			
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage		53 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
54 0	...	Périnet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee"		56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)		62 0	...
56 0	59 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	29 8
		PORT.			
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's	gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich	gold ,,	27 8	...
23 0	25 0	Dessert Wine	black ,,	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine	red ,,	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port	green ,,	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca		34 0	36 0

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI
beg to announce a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th instant. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation. For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1885. Agents.

S. S. "EDEN HALL" ARRIVED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1885.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed & Broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the above Society will be OPENED at Poona by H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, at 5 p.m., on the 25th Sept., at the Council Hall.

T. COOKE,
Honorary Secretary.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

HEALTH AND RENEWED VIGOUR.

GUARANTEED prepared accurately to formula. This combination of the Phosphates of Quinine, Strychnine, and Iron, in the form of syrup, is a most powerful stimulant-tonic to the brain and nervous system.

Price per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 26th September, 1885, at 4-30 p. m., Madras time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.

And Notice is also hereby given that the Company's Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 18th to 26th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Broach, 5th September, 1885. Agents.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld., BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 26th September, 1885, at 5 p. m., Madras time, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1885.
2nd. For the election of Directors; the retiring Directors are eligible for re-election.
3rd. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

And Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books will be CLOSED from 18th to 26th September, 1885, both days inclusive.

Notice is also hereby given that immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to pass the following special Resolution:—

That Article 73 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting five shares instead of ten for the qualification of a Director.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 5th September, 1885. Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-87 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay Poona Karachi Hyderabad Mhow Ahmedabad	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral parties &c., and Coffins	Under schedule No. 3	Tenders to be received on 12th Oct. 1885.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Nasirabad Neemuch	Wooden articles, Copper, Iron and Tinware, Crockery and Chinaware	Do. No. 4	Do. Do.
Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Country medicines	Do. No. 9	Do. 16 Do.
Bombay Poona Karachi	Fish salted ...	Do. No. 6	Do. Do.
Bombay	Fow Country.	Do. No. 8 A	Do. Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers or Bombay Municipal and Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 8th Sept., 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a. m., and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886 and 1886-87 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

FOR ADEN.			
Sugar	Under Schedule No. 26		Tenders to be received on 12th Oct. 1885.
Sugar	do. ,,	26 A.	do. 12th do.
Potatoes and Vegetables	do. ,,	27	do. 16th do.
Tea, &c.	do. ,,	28	do. 16th do.
FOR PERIM.			
Mutton, Provisions water and miscellaneous articles	,,	No. 1	do. 16th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers or Bombay Municipal and Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 8th Sept., 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PADLOCKS.

Size 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
Prics, Rs 6-14, 7-13, 9-1, 10-5, 10-15, 13-2, and 18-12 each

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY PROPOSES to apply in 15 days from this date for the sanction of Government to the construction of a TRAMWAY with DOUBLE TRACK from the Tramway Terminus at Byculla past the Victoria Gardens to a point at the junction of Government House and Sopari Bag-roads.

Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner at his office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
Municipal Commissioner Office, Bombay, 14th Sept., 1885.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, at No. 17, Tamarind-lane, Fort, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., for the purpose (if the shareholders approve) of passing such Extraordinary resolution or resolutions as may be necessary to empower the Liquidator to effect a compromise with the purchaser of the Company's outstanding debts, and to effect any other compromises he may find necessary pursuant to Section No. 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES, Liquidator,
Bombay Livery Stable Company, Ld., in Liquidation.
Bombay, 15th September, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure clean Tallow as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 70 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Store Depot, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8oz. must accompany each tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1885.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
MENTHOL CONES.
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.
LOCOCK'S WAFERS.
GOSNELL'S TOOTH PASTE.
DENOUL'S COPAIBA & CUBEB CAPSULES.
DENOUL'S SANTAL OIL CAPSULES.
CROSSBY'S COUGH ELIXIR.
SAUNDER'S BLOOM OF ROSES.
PEARS' BLANC DE PEARLE.
EYE-BROW PENCILS, (BROWN & BLACK.)
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
NALDIRE'S DOG SOAP.
MATHER'S FLY PAPERS.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
TIDMARSH'S RAZOR PASTE.
BROWN'S BRONTIAL TROACHES.
GOODAL'S BAKING POWDER.
WAFER PAPERS.
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.
PEARS' FULLER'S EARTH.
SHIRLEY'S NEURALGIC CRYSTALS.
ALLEN AND HANBURY'S CODLIVER OIL.
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
ANTIPHELIC MILK.
CIRROSINE.
GRIMSTON'S EYE SNUFF.
LOCKYER'S HAIR RESTORER.
CARLSBAD SALT.
JOY'S CIGARETTES.
LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP.
MOODY'S FRENCH POLISH.
NEAVE'S INFANT'S FOOD.
MOTHER SEIGLE'S SYRUP, PILLS AND OINTMENT.
YETMAN'S YEAST POWDER.

COOPER, MADON AND Co. Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, OILMANSTORES, HARDWARE SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdoolally Currimjee, surviving partner of the firm of Messrs. Ismaljee Currimjee & Co. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop and godown of the said firm situate in the Arthur Crawford Markets the whole stock-in-trade of boots and shoes, oilmanstores, hardware, &c., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the same comprising of:—

Gentlemen's, ladies', and children, boots and shoes in variety, ammunition boots, leather legging, sleepers, cloth (woolen), socks, and stockings, blacking &c.

Assorted pickles, sauces, jams, vegetable, fishes, fruits, vinegar, biscuits, cheese, salad oil, eau-de-cologne, soap in bars and cakes, french plums in boxes, butter, boiled beef and mutton, China and Indian Tea &c., &c.

Brass cocks, pig lead, copper and iron rivets and washers, lead and cast iron pipes, iron-plates, bolts and nuts, galvanized wire rope, Manilla rope, coir bundles, C I pumps, scale and weights, Stockholm tar, iron empty drums, centre and side show cases, cupboards, patent kerosine lamp, table chairs, &c.

N.B.—The boots and shoes only will be sold on the above date.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On account and at the risk of the mortgagor, or Richard Henry Stevens.
1 Gold chain, 1 gold cameo and pearls.
1 Silver necklet, 12 bangles and 1 gold scarf pin.
On account of the concerned.

A choice assortment of gold and silver English jewellery containing brooches, scarf pins, necklets, armlets, lockets, finger rings, &c.

An assortment of American gold jewellery, such as shirt stud and sleeve buttons, watch chains, charms, keys, pencil cases, ear drops, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE POPULAR WORLD-RENOWNED SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all the latest improvements, and are complete in accessories. They sew from the thinnest to the thickest material. Price lists post free.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Central Provinces, NATIVE ASSISTANTS who are thoroughly acquainted with the purchasing of Seeds and Wheat. Apply by letter giving full particulars and salary required to R. B. A., Post Office, Nagpore.

CHILD'S TRAVELLING BATH with STRAP. Rs. 12—BARTON & CO., Limited, Church-gate-street.

A SURGEON is open to an engagement to take charge of a steamer homeward bound. Apply M. D., care of this paper.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches, 3 years guarantee. New Year's Cards, very cheap. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church-gate-street.

TRIUMPH INKSTANDS.—The finest Article offered to Public for only Rs. 3-4. Same sold by most firms for Rs. 7-8. Compare prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kartaline, and Metallicon Lustre Painting taught in every detail by a certificated Lady.—Apply A. B., care of this paper.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kartaline, Metallic Lustre goods arrived. Half stock already finished. Apply immediately.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

A COMPLETE Flour Mill just erected on the improved Roller system is offered to a Joint Stock Company or private Capitalist. "ROLLER MILL," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moigneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbul House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

THE RIDGE, large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO LET, fully furnished, for two months from first week in October. "B. C. O.," this paper.

JAMS, &c.—Red Currant Jelly, Black Currant Jelly, Marmalade, Strawberry, and Raspberry Jam, Apple Jam, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP. —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Re. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A LACKA & Co.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PRIDE OF VIRGINA TOBACCO, Re 1-8-0 per half pound Tin. TAR HEEL, do., Re 1-8-0 per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., the valuable property known as "BUND COTTAGE" (with furniture) situated on the Bund-road.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1886.

THE SHOW will take place on 19th February, 1886, when prizes varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 will be given for the best horses, oxen, and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur,

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Hon. Secretary, Chinchli Show, 1886.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING

ENABLES
EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V.," care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales o date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—
Due de Montebello Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
Nicolson's Ale in Hogsheads just arrived.
Nicolson's very old and mellow Scotch Whisky.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	54 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	15 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
[illegible] argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	—
Chambertin	27 0	—
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
Bavarian Beer	6 0	4 0
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Bann Whiskey (Irish)	21 0	..
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ......Per bottle	3 0	—
Benedictine ,,	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5 0	...
Do. Green ,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao ,,	...	1 12
Kranter Magen Bitters ,,	1 8	..
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth ,,	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN & Co.
Sole Agents for India.
5, Forbes-street.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	d
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES
during the last three years

In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
,, 1883 ,,	...	508,144-13-4
,, 1884 ,,	...	549,974-10-10

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

FRESH TENDERS are invited for—

C.—Mahaluxmi Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto ditto.
E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto ditto.
F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto ditto.

2.—Plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 18th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay, Defences Office, 12th September, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... ,, 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES,

ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS
of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.
SICK AND LAME HORSES.
and other animals will receive skilful treatment.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras successfully.

J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.
Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in—— at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Kurrachee and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, up to noon, for contracts for the supply of POTATOES under Schedule No. 43, to the Commissariat Departments at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, for the years 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being sumitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts, for Commissariat Department at Aden for the Calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Kurbis & Straw	Under Schedule No. 18.		Tenders to be received on 1st Oct., 1885.
Firewood and Charcoal	Do.	No. 19	do. do.
Shoeing Commt Cattle	Do.	No. 20	do. do.
Purchase of empty casks	Do.	No. 21	do. 6th do.
Butter & milk	Do.	No. 22	do. do.
Oils	Do.	No. 23	do. do.
Arrowroot, Limejuice, Crockery and China Ware &c.	Do.	No. 24	do. 9th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 24th August, 1885

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.	
Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000
Khandies of 560 lbs. each.	
IN KANARA.	
Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100
Khandies of 560 lbs. each.	

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.
LONDON OFFICE:—1 Royal Exchange Buildings.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH PAYNE & SMITHS.
RICHARD LE MARE & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

N. B.—The Company is a member of the English Fire Offices Committee.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
,, 1882 ....£944,:00

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ....£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ....£3,758,042 19
1872 ....£2,318,21 11 5 | 1882 ....£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,,	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for....................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

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OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

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on 27 June, 2017

OF BOMBA BRANCH OF THE ROY ASIATIC SOCI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Abkari Commission, 2-30 p.m.
Polo, 5-15 p.m.
Concert of native music, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of the English mail, 6 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 13th:—H. M. S. Philomel, from Colombo. Yesterday:—Sunbeam (s), from Newport; Metapedia (s) and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; and Hydaspes (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Persian Gulf; and Highfield (s), London.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 6 (weather permitting):—

Overture	Romantique	Bela.
Lied	Willkommen	Curshmann.
Valse	Wiener Bon-bons	Strauss.
Grand Selection	Episodes in a Soldier's life	Keppey.
Valse	Bid me Good-bye	Camoss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Hydaspes and Eden Hall entered, and the s.s. Highfield, Clan Buchanan, and Cathay left, the dock yesterday.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 5th inst. was 1,60,872 maunds.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Jawa Moonshi, living at De Souza-street, has reported that his shop was broken into on Sunday night, and gold and silver ornaments, pearls, and cash, to the value of Rs. 241, stolen therefrom.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Mr. Gray, Mr. King—v. White—Mr. Craigie, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Richards, Mr. Savile, Mr. Wallace. Play to begin at 5-15 p.m.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar on the body of Jumna, a girl aged 2½ years. Deceased on Sunday was knocked down and run over by a reklah in the streets. She received fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions terminated yesterday. The case against Jaljee, who is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, has been traversed until the next Sessions. An application to admit her to bail was refused.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,530. Of these 818 were new admissions, consisting of 345 Hindoos, 375 Mussulmans, 57 Parsees, 32 Christians, and 9 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 82·25.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted character named Ismail Baba was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing Rs. 5 from the pocket of Essoo Rama, while standing near a shop at Duncan-road, on the 11th inst. On admitting four previous convictions, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Essub Ali Goolam Hoosein and four others were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with gaming in a common gaming-house at Duncan-road. They were all convicted, and fined in sums varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 each. Imaum Ally and four others were convicted by the same magistrate of a similar offence at a house in Trimbuck Parushram-street, on Friday night. They were fined from five to ten rupees each.

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.—In the case of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy against the Secretary of State, in which the Bombay Government have filed an appeal from the decision of Mr. W. H. Crowe in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Jardine applied to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the High Court yesterday for a very early hearing of the appeal, on the ground that Mr. Inverarity, the plaintiff's counsel, who had attended to the case from the beginning, was about to proceed to England. The application was opposed on behalf of Government, on the ground that they were not ready. The Chief Justice fixed the 4th October next for the hearing of the appeal.

ROBBING A BOY OF ORNAMENTS.—Dagria Essoo, a noted character, and Pandoo Nama were yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan, the first accused of stealing a pair of silver armlets and a pair of gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 16, from a boy at Chunam-kiln-lane, and the second accused of dishonestly assisting in disposing of the property. It appears that on the 1st inst. Dagria enticed the lad away to a tavern, where he prevailed upon him to drink some liquor, and soon after forcibly removed the ornaments from him. Subsequently, with the assistance of the second prisoner, he pledged the property with a Marwaree, and absconded. The first prisoner had two convictions against him: he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. His companion was sent to jail for a month's hard labour.

ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN A UNIFORM BY FRAUD.

CHARLES THOMAS COOPER, a respectable-looking young man, was yesterday placed before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, having been arrested by Inspector Saunders on a charge of cheating. It appears that Cooper, last Thursday morning, visited the shop of Joonas Tyeb and Co., in Hummum-street, where he ordered a complete uniform for an assistant district superintendent of police, besides other articles of clothing, worth in the aggregate Rs. 218. He signed the memo.-book, "F. Thomas, assistant district superintendent of police, Thanna." He left the shop, taking away with him two or three shirts, some collars, etc., worth Rs. 12. The next morning he went again to the shop, and tried to borrow Rs. 2-8 from the son of the proprietor, who, however, would not lend the money. About half-an-hour after the accused had left the shop Mr. Adams, the District Superintendent of Police, Thanna District, happened to enter it; and suspicion having been aroused against the accused, Mr. Adams was shown the memo-book, and asked if he had any assistant named Thomas. Mr. Adams' answer satisfied the complainants that a cheat had been practised on them, and an information was at once laid before Mr. Cooper, Chief Magistrate, a warrant being issued. Later in the day the accused was arrested in the shop as he came in to see if his uniform was ready. He was liberated on bail.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Anundrao Narayen sought to recover from Shreedur Pandoorung the sum of Rs. 1,105, being the amount of a promissory note, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per month, executed by the defendant in his favour in Bombay on the 5th October last. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sayani, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendant. Mr. Sayani moved that the case be postponed for hearing until the disposal of a High Court suit now pending between the parties, or that a commission be issued for the purpose of examining witnesses at Alibagh, of which place defendant is a resident. After some discussion his honour allowed the suit to stand over until the disposal of the High Court case.

THE FEAST OF OUR LADY OF THE MOUNT.

THIS feast was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of the Mount at Bandora, the old church of the Hill, with the usual festivities. There was a very high mass in the morning, and it was attended by hundreds of Catholics, chiefly residents of Bandora and its neighbourhood. Doubtless many were drawn thitherward with purely devout intentions; but to the greater number of the celebrants, Catholics and non-Catholics, the occasion afforded an opportunity of enjoying a holiday. There is attached to this church a prevailing belief of its miraculous powers in healing all kinds of evils the flesh is heir to—a belief participated in by all castes and creeds, Catholics, Hindoos, and Parsees. The mode of obtaining the operation of these powers is characteristic. Should one of the believers suffer in any part of his body be it a limb or one of the internal organs, he procures an exact representation of that sick limb or diseased organ in wax, silver, or gold, according to his means, and presents it to the church, with the belief that he will be cured. He also at the time makes a vow to perform certain penances if a cure is effected. The different contributions by the believers in this power, comprising as it did images of every part of the human body, piled up near the altar of the church, presented a most curious spectacle. The chief feature of the festivities was the large fair held in the compound and precincts of the church. The fair was essentially an Indian fair with its disreputable booths where the most worthless knick-knacks are sold and its crowd of obstinate and troublesome beggars, who on this occasion asked for nothing less than silver. The gifts to the church, it must be mentioned, are sold after a week, the proceeds going to the funds of the church. The sale this year is expected to realise a sum of over a thousand rupees.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1885.

THE Hyderabad Polo Tournament will commence on Monday, the 9th November, 1885. All entrances to reach the Honorary Secretary at Bolaram on or before the 1st of November, 1885.

C. J. O. FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Col.,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Polo Tournament.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPT. 1885.

To be run on the Poona Course.

1ST RACE.—All horse chase. About 3 miles. Weights 11st. 7 lbs.

2ND RACE.—Arab and c. b. chase. About 2½ miles. Weight 11st.

3RD RACE.—Pony chase. About 1½ mile. Arabs 13-2 and c. b.'s 13-3 to carry 11st. 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch.

4TH RACE.—Hunt Cup. Open to all horses regularly hunted with the Poona, Nuggur, and Siroor Hunts. Walers, 12st. 7 lbs. Arabs and c.b.'s 10st 7lbs.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Steeplechase rules to be in force.
2. Rs. 500 added to each race, subject to deduction if the subscriptions fall short.
3. Rs. 5 entrance to each race to go to second horse.
4. 5 per cent. of lotteries to go to fund.
5. G. R.'s in every race.
6. W. I. T. C., Calcutta T. C., and Lucknow measurings taken. Ponies requiring measuring to be at race stand 7 a.m. on 26th inst.
7. All entries close to Honorary Secretary by 6 p.m., 28th inst. Ordinaries at Gymkhana shed at noon 29th.
8. Penalties.—Winners, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary, Poona Steeplechases, Poona.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

JURORS FINED.

When called to serve upon the special jury who had been summoned to attend, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, of Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Company, and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Company, did not answer to their names.

The judge remarked that he considered Mr. Macdonald to be guilty of contempt of court, because he asked the other day to be excused from attendance, stating certain reasons, when his lordship refused the application. He was now fined Rs. 100. Mr. Forrest appeared to have left for Poona after he had been served with a summons to attend these Sessions. He had sent a letter to the Clerk of the Crown, in which he gave no reasons for his leaving Bombay. Even if he went for pleasure his lordship would have excused him, if he had informed the court at the proper time. He had not done so; and he, too, was fined Rs. 100.

About a quarter of an hour later Mr. Macdonald appeared in court.

The judge told him he had been fined Rs. 100, because his lordship considered him to have committed contempt of court in not being in court to answer to his name. However, as he was present now, his lordship understood him not to have been intentionally absent.

Mr. Macdonald.—Just so, my lord. I have been very busy this morning, and forgot I had to attend here.

The judge.—Well, you are excused, and your fine is remitted. You had better sharpen your memory the next time you are summoned on the jury.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE.

Mr. W. A. Gilmer, mercantile manager to Messrs. Elliot, Wallace, and Company, who had already once served on the common jury during the present Sessions, asked to be excused from service, as he was the only European in the firm. The application was granted.

THE BHENDY BAZAAR MURDER.

Abool Kurim bin Narayen, a Hindoo convert to Islamism, was charged with having on the 12th ult. murdered Isafkhan Jan Mahomed. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Fox, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Dhairyavan defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. Watson.—Foreman.

Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj.
Mr. Shantram Jugonath.
Mr. Najmudin Tyabjee.
Mr. T. Rafferscheid.
Mr. F. Jefferson.
Mr. Percy Benn.
Mr. J. W. Scott.
Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.

The undermentioned gentlemen were challenged—Messrs. Tribhowundas M. Nathoobhoy, S. Macdonald, and J. M. Sleater.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, said that on the night of the 11th ult. the deceased retired to rest in his room on the third floor of a house in 2nd Cooper-street, Khara Talao, his wife, Gafooran, having gone on a visit for the day to the house of his sister. They had been married by *neeka* about a month previously. The usual occupants of the room were the deceased, his wife, his mother-in-law, and Gafooran's son by a former marriage, by name Naoraj Ali, a boy about fifteen years old. On the night in question the deceased was the only person in the room; and his mother-in-law and stepson slept in the landing in front of the door. Early next morning Waja, the mother-in-law, on going into the room to light the fire, heard a peculiar noise, and saw the prisoner, who was armed with two knives tied to his wrist, strike the deceased, who was lying on his cot. The deceased had taken up in his hand a pillow, either to defend himself or stanch his wounds. In getting up from the cot, he staggered to the bath-place, and there fell down dead. Prisoner thereupon secured the door from inside, locking in the old woman, Wajan, as well. By a strange coincidence, Roshan Ali, a detective jemadar, who was well known in these courts, and occupied a room in a house separated from this one by only a narrow gully, also heard a noise in the room of the deceased. From where the detective was standing he could not see the deceased, but he saw blood flowing. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and other police officers, went up to the house, burst open the door of the room, and arrested the prisoner. From the evidence of Wajan, and from a statement made by the prisoner before the committing magistrate, it would seem that the prisoner and Gafooran had been on more or less intimate terms, and that he had committed the murder from motives of jealousy, which of course was no excuse in law for the deed.

Evidence was led for the prosecution. It appeared that prisoner, who was originally a Hindoo, had embraced Islamism in the hope of being accepted by Gafooran. Prisoner had accompanied her and her mother from Nawabgunj, near Lucknow; but Gafooran refused to marry him, and married the deceased, who was a pilgrim broker. Early on the morning of the 12th ult. the prisoner, who had put up at a traveller's inn, entered the room of the deceased and inflicted on him seven wounds in all. After he fell down, apparently dead, the prisoner began to kick and abuse him. On Wajan interfering she received a cut on the hand; and Naoraj Ali, on demanding of the prisoner why he was stabbing the deceased, was stabbed in the back. Prisoner was living with the parties; but he went to live separately about a fortnight previous to Gafooran's marriage with the deceased, in consequence of a quarrel between them. Up to that time she had lived with him as his wife. After that quarrel, she stated, she did not live with him as his wife. She had provided for him, but when she refused to marry him, he quarrelled with her, and went to live in another place. The party had come to Bombay for the purpose of proceeding on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the Clerk of the Crown read out to the jury a statement the prisoner had made to the committing magistrate. He claimed Gafooran as his wife, saying he had killed the deceased because the latter had robbed him of his wife. Before the Sessions Court, however, he withdrew this admission.

Mr. Dhairyavan, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that, although the fact was not proved, Gafooran had been married to the prisoner. She had herself admitted that she had lived with him as his wife up to the time they separated in Bombay; and considering what her conduct had been, it was not surprising that the prisoner was provoked. No doubt he had received grave and sudden provocation. The statement that Gafooran was away from the house on the morning of the 12th ult. was false, the fact being that she was in the room of the deceased; and that circumstance had aroused the sudden indignation of the prisoner. Mr. Dhairyavan asked the jury to bring in at most a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the only thing that was in favour of the prisoner was that Gafooran had lived with him for some time. There was in the case no grave and sudden provocation that his lordship could see, in order to reduce the crime from that of murder to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder.

The judge, in pronouncing sentence, thus addressed the prisoner:—Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted by the jury of the offence of murder. In a very long judicial career, I don't know if ever I tried a case in which the facts were so clearly proved against the prisoner. Because your mistress left you and married another man, you murdered him in a cruel and deliberate manner. There is but one sentence that I can possibly pass upon you.

The prisoner was then formally sentenced to be hanged.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Latham moved that the case against Jaljee, the Parsee girl who is charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, be traversed to the next Sessions. An affidavit made by Mr. Framjee, inspector of police in the detective branch, stated that the accused's sister-in-law, Nawazbai, who had given evidence before the coroner touching the death of the newly-born child of Jaljee, had disappeared, and that if the case was traversed, she would be found.

Mr. Lang opposed the application, saying there was nothing to show that Nawazbai would be forthcoming if the case was traversed. It would be extremely hard to keep Jaljee in jail for another three months; and if the application was entertained, the least his lordship could do would be to release Jaljee on bail.

Mr. Latham said that, if Jaljee was admitted to bail, it was very probable she would also make herself scarce like her sister-in-law and her brother. An application to bail her was refused by Mr. Justice Bayley the other day. The learned counsel would rather go on with the case than that Jaljee should be admitted to bail.

The judge said it would never do for any judge to show any countenance to proceedings such as those of this family in keeping back witnesses; and his lordship would not allow any chance of there being a failure of justice. The case was therefore traversed, and the application for bail refused.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

THE SOUDAN DESPATCHES.

THE *London Gazette* contains the following despatches from General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt, relative to the recent operations on the Upper Nile, and near Suakim:—

Cairo, June 15.

Sir,—1. All the troops on Upper Nile are now quitting Dongola. Some have already embarked for England, and the others are on their way to their allotted destinations. The withdrawal of our forces to a defensive position on the Wady Halfa Railway in accordance with the orders I have received is now nearly completed. I, therefore, think it desirable that, before leaving Egypt for England, I should place on record my opinion as to the manner in which all ranks under my command have carried out their respective duties. I wish also to bring to your notice the names of some officers who have specially distinguished themselves, almost all of whom I think it would be in the interests of the service to promote while they are still young and efficient.

2. It is a source of great pride to me as a soldier, and of satisfaction as a British subject, that upon each fresh occasion when I am brought in contact with Her Majesty's troops in the field, I find the army more efficient as a military machine than it was the last time I was associated with it on active service. This improvement is evident in all grades and in all arms and departments, but it is I think, most marked in the rank and file. Military spirit—the essence of military efficiency—is now established in our army in a higher form, and on a sounder basis than formerly. The soldier is prouder of himself and of his calling than he used to be, and his self-esteem has also been raised by the healthy feeling of liberty arising from the knowledge that if the army does not suit his tastes he can easily quit it, instead of being bound to it for ten or twelve years. Our rank and file are morally better, and militarily more efficient than formerly. The general conduct and bearing of our men in the Soudan left nothing to be desired, and was not only creditable to the British army, but should be also a just source of pride to the British nation.

3. The physical appearance of the soldiers who assembled at Korti in last December and January spoke well for the efficiency of our present recruiting service. I have never seen a finer body of troops in the field, and both their appearance and the noble spirit which animated them made me feel that I was safe in relying on them to accomplish any enterprise where success was possible. The great bulk of these men had reached Korti in the whalers expressly built in England for the navigation of the Nile, and the bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and portaging, gave to these young soldiers the toughness, as well as the outward look, of veterans. No men have ever done harder work than they did, and to their lasting credit, be it said they did it cheerfully and without a murmur.

4. It would be impossible for any commander to have been more ably seconded by his chief of the staff than I was by Major-General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B. To his already well-established reputation as a daring and skilful leader in action he has now added that for great administrative capacity. When the late Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart was wounded, and Colonel Burnaby, whom I had appointed to command at Metammeh, had been killed, I ordered General Sir Redvers Buller to take command of the desert column, and he carried out to my entire satisfaction the difficult operation of withdrawing it from Gubat to Gakdul in the face of an active enemy—an operation requiring great nicety of execution, and a thorough knowledge of the military art. When I received orders that the army was to fall back from its summer quarters on the Nile to the Wady Halfa Railway, I entrusted him with the details of this movement, which was also most ably effected. I beg to recommend this officer to your favourable consideration.

5. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., G. C. M. G., K. C. B., was the General of Communications, and brought the utmost zeal to bear upon the arduous and difficult duties of the position. Our line of communications by rail, river, and desert from Alexandria to Gubat was about 1,500 miles in length. The responsibility of supervising it was great, but, thanks to Sir E. Wood's ability and energy, and to the efficient support he received from the large staff of officers under his command, the army operating in the front was well fed and provided with all it required. The officers and men of the Egyptian army, under General Wood's immediate orders, worked along this line with indefatigable earnestness, and with the best possible results to the welfare of the expedition.

6. It is very desirable to utilize to the full the opportunity which active service affords of gauging the military ability of our officers. Every campaign enables a selection to be made among those whose proved skill in the field and thorough knowledge of their profession mark them out as fitted for higher rank. Brigadier-General Brackenbury, R.A., comes, I consider, prominently under this category, and in the interests of the Army and the State, I would strongly recommend him to your favourable consideration. When Major-General Earle was killed at Kirbekan, Brigadier-General Brackenbury assumed command of the Nile column, and led it in its advance towards Abu Hamad. In this, and throughout the operations in the Soudan he proved himself to be one of the ablest officers in Her Majesty's Army, and he would be a most valuable addition to our present list of general officers.

7. The column intended to operate from Suakim in the direction of Berber, and to construct a railway to that place, was despatched last February partly from England and partly from India, with a rapidity that was highly creditable to our military and naval organization. Great numbers of camels and other transport animals were safely and quickly disembarked at Suakim during the month of March, and three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry took the field there before the end of that month, destroying Osman Digma's power in the hard fought action of March 22, under Major-General Sir J. M'Neill. The quickness with which this column was organized for active service is most creditable to Sir Gerald Graham, and to the zeal and ability of the officers under his command. He speaks in high terms of the manner in which Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.M.G., C.B., performed the duties of Chief of the Staff to his force. I do not believe there is any officer who has a more extensive knowledge of the working of our army than Sir George Greaves, nor one who can use his great staff and administrative experience to better purpose.

8. I attach to this despatch a list of those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, whose services are, I consider, specially deserving of mention, and in it I have included those of the Suakim force who, I think, have done the best work.

9. The various departments were administered to my entire satisfaction by the following officers:—In the Intelligence Department, Colonel Sir C. Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., kept me fully supplied with information as to the enemy's doings and intentions, and showed himself eminently qualified to conduct the duties of that department. At Suakim similar information was furnished by the exertions of Major Grover and Major Chermside, both of the Royal Engineers. The last-named was Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, and has rendered valuable service to the State for a lengthened period.

The Medical Department was administered with ability by Deputy Surgeon-General O'Nail. I have never seen the sick and wounded better cared for. The arrangements were good, and the medical officers worked with untiring zeal and great devotion to their duties. At Suakim Deputy Surgeons-General Barnett and Hinde directed all medical matters with great credit to themselves and to their department. Both there and on the Nile the work done by the nursing sisters was highly appreciated by doctors and patients. The Commissariat duties were well performed throughout, the department being excellently directed by Assistant Commissary-General Hughes. At Suakim Assistant Commissary-General Robinson did good work; all his arrangements were satisfactory.

Lieutenant-Colonel Furse, the Director of Transport, carried on his duties in a most creditable manner, and produced good results under considerable difficulties. The system of separating those duties from those of the Commissariat answered admirably. Lieutenant-General Graham speaks in high terms of Lieutenant-Colonel Walton, who was the Director of Transport to the Suakim force, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Beckett, who was in charge of the Indian Transport.

Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Pease, on the Nile, and Assistant Commissary-General Skinner, at Suakim, evinced a thorough knowledge of the detail and working of the Ordnance Store Department. All the officers under them worked zealously and well.

Owing to the great length of the line of communications up the Nile Valley, and to the number of stations upon it, the work of the Pay Department was difficult and very heavy. Great credit is due to Colonel Olivey for the efficient manner in which it was performed. The pay duties at Suakim were satisfactorily carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Craig.

The Rev. J. Brindley, the Senior Chaplain with the army up the Nile, won the esteem of all by his untiring devotion to his sacred duties, and by his unfailing and cheerful kindness.

Veterinary-Surgeons Burt and Waters well performed the work that fell to them.

The Volunteers were represented by men of the Volunteer Engineers and of the Post Office Corps, who, both by their zeal and their soldierlike bearing, sustained the reputation of the service to which they belong.

10. The Indian Contingent, under Brigadier-General Hudson, C.B., showed high, soldierlike qualities, and was of the utmost value in the operations round Suakim.

11. The assistance rendered by the Royal Navy was willingly given, and of the greatest importance. I cannot praise too much the manner in which officers and men under the command of Captain Boardman, R. N., helped us in fitting out boats, in working them over the worst cataracts of the Nile, and in keeping open our line of communications along the river. In previous despatches I have dwelt upon the excellent services rendered by the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lord C. Beresford, R.N., an officer whose readiness of resource and whose ability as a leader are only equalled by his daring. At Suakim Commodore More-Molyneux was untiring in his exertions to help the troops; and the naval transport duties were most successfully carried on, under the direction of Captain Fellowes, R.N.

12. Great credit is due to Colonel Butler, C.B., and to Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyne, R.A., for the care and thought with which the whalers for Nile service were designed and fitted out, under their immediate superintendence. The experience they had gained in boat work during the Red River Expedition of 1870 enabled them to bring to this matter, and, later on, to their work on the Nile, an amount of special knowledge possessed by few men. Without these whalers, or had they been less efficiently organized and equipped, the assembling of the troops at Korti at the date it took place, and the subsequent advance of the two columns—one across the desert and the other up the Nile—would have been impossible. The great bulk of the provisions taken with the first column, and the whole of those taken with the second, were conveyed to Korti in our English whale boats. In a similar manner the retirement just effected from our positions on the Upper Nile, extending from Merawi to Abu Fatmeh, would have been extremely difficult save for these boats, as the river at this season is unnavigable by nuggers or other native craft.

13. This is the first time that colonial troops have been employed outside the colonies in any of our wars. The result has been so satisfactory that I earnestly trust the noble and patriotic example set by New South Wales may, should occasion arise, be followed by other colonies. The officers and men of the New South Wales Contingent, under Colonel Richardson, were a credit to their colony, and to the parent race from which it sprung.

14. The Dominion of Canada supplied us with a most useful body of boatmen, under the command of Colonel Denison, of the Ontario Militia. Their skill in the management of boats in difficult and dangerous waters was of the utmost use to us in our long ascent of the Nile. Men and officers showed a high military and patriotic spirit, making light of difficulties, and working with that energy and determination which have always characterized Her Majesty's Canadian forces.

15. The officers of my personal staff are named in the margin (Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, C. B., Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, military secretaries; General Zohrab Pasha, Captain Lord C. Beresford, Royal Navy, Major Creagh, Royal Artillery, Major Childers, Royal Engineers, Major Adye, Royal Artillery, aides-de-camp; Dr. Simson Pratt), and I beg to recommend them to your favourable consideration. I cannot lay too much stress on the valuable services rendered by General Zohrab Pasha, of the Egyptian Army. His knowledge of Eastern languages, his intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs of the Soudanese people, and his tact in dealing with the native authorities enable him to assist me in a way that no British officer could have done. Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine, C. B., Rifle Brigade, was my military secretary, until unfortunately his health broke down, and to my great regret he had to leave for home. The duties of military secretary have since been carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, East Yorkshire Regiment, with the greatest ability. He is highly educated as a staff officer, and, previous to taking up this work, had done excellent service in superintending the fitting out of the English whale boats at Gemai. To all my aides-de-camp also my thanks are specially due.

16. In conclusion I would add that, though the expedition was not crowned with success, the spirit and behaviour of the troops which took part in the operations, whether on the Nile or at Suakim, may be viewed with satisfaction by every Englishman. The army under my command was unable to accomplish the object set before it, and to save the lives of the gallant General Gordon and of the garrison of Khartoum. But this was from no fault of its own, from no lack of courage or of discipline, of dash, or of endurance. It overcame physical difficulties of the greatest magnitude; it swept from its path in every encounter an enemy almost its equal in bravery and greatly its superior in numbers; and its advanced guard reached the outskirts of Khartoum only two days too late. No one can regret more than I do the fall of that place, but, in common with all my countrymen, I look back with pride to the gallant struggle made by our troops to save Khartoum and its heroic defender.—I have, &c.,

WOLSELEY, General.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRELAND.

MR. PARNELL was entertained at a dinner on the 24th August at Dublin by his Parliamentary colleagues. In reply to the toast of his health, he congratulated his friends on what they had accomplished in Parliament during the past five years. All that had been done was but the means to an end. They had brought the question of the legislative independence of Ireland to the point of solution. As to the colleagues whom the present representatives meant to take with them to Westminster, he claimed the right to consult with the constituencies. The only work of the National party in the new Parliament, he went on to say, would be the restoration of legislative independence to Ireland. I feel convinced our great and sole work in the new Parliament will be the restoration of our own Parliament; and when we have obtained it, what will be its functions and what will be its powers? We shall require our national Parliament to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us; we shall require them to develop the Healy clause of the Land Act, to abolish unjust evictions, landlord oppression, and rack-renting, and to make every tenant farmer the owner of his land upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our Parliament. We shall require our new Parliament to secure to the labourers a share in the heritage of the land in comfortable homes. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex-official boards of guardians. We shall require our new Parliament to build up the industries of the country, to see that not only the agricultural labourer, but that the artizans, the working men, and the mechanics of the towns shall be enabled to live and to thrive. We shall endeavour to keep our people at home, to afford them profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youths of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should go, both from a religious and national point of view. We have, therefore, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons—for a while—and in the Irish Chamber, for I hope it will be a single Chamber, and that we shall not have a House of Lords.

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on the next day. Among the resolutions passed were two prescribing the mode of election of candidates, and the conditions, when elected, of the tenure of the trust. Candidates are to be selected by conventions acting in conjunction with Mr. Parnell, and they are to be required to sign a pledge to resign their seats if they find themselves unable to obey any decision of a majority of the party. Mr. Parnell, in the course of a speech which is regarded as a manifesto, said:—I desire to take the opportunity which has been afforded to me—in the presence of such a very large and representative gathering as this, composed of the members of the central branch of the League, many of whom have come from different parts of Ireland—to express to you my conviction, which has become, if possible, more firm than ever, of the very near approach of the speedy triumph of the national cause. (Cheers.) There can be no shadow of doubt, gentlemen, that if you use your recent victory with judgment and with moderation, (Hear, hear), you will have the two English parties vying with each other for the settlement of Irish question. (Cheers.) I believe that we shall get a settlement of the Irish question. (Cheers.) I believe that we shall get a settlement of the national question from whichever Government or party is in power, whether it may be Whig or whether it may be Tory. There may be a slight variation in the terms which we might succeed in securing from one party over the other, but I believe the settlement which we shall obtain from the Tories will be as valuable and important for the interest of Ireland and the prosperity of the nation as the settlement we shall be able to obtain from the Whigs. We are therefore in this position—that no matter which of the English sides wins, we are bound to win. (Great cheering.) I ask from you in return, gentlemen, that you should insist in your different districts upon absolute unity of purpose. (Cheers.) I think that we are entitled to claim for ourselves—we claim nothing more—the right of consultation and of advising for the different constituencies throughout the country. A general always has some voice in the choice of his officers. (Loud cheers.) None of us desire to dictate to constituencies. We should be only too glad to have the difficult burden of selection lightened by the judgment and experience of the different localities interested in this very important question. If we do this, then there should be absolute union in our ranks; and if we have shown ourselves in any way worthy of your regard—(a voice, "You have")—then you ought to continue to depend upon us—(cries of "So we will")—until we have shown we are unfitted. But I trust we have not failed up to the present. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patience with which you have listened to me. We desire nothing more than to place it within the power of the people of Ireland to govern themselves and manage their own affairs, and when we have restored to you your Parliament it will be possible for you to discuss and thrash out every question. Every man of different ideas will then have a stage upon which he will be able to exemplify and enlarge upon those views, but for the present solidity is necessary in our ranks. (Cheers.) Our desire is to restore to you the power of working for yourselves and of working out your own destiny. (Hear, hear.) When you have got that power, I believe that you will use it rightly and bravely, and that the Irish nation will prosper and be perpetual. (Cheers.)

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th August, said:—The country is slowly awakening from the pleasant dream of millennial peace and harmony, and is beginning to look at the prospect, both social and political, with a very uneasy feeling. It is not likely to be allayed by Mr. Parnell's manifesto, declaring a policy of absolute dictation to the electors and the organization of a coercive and despotic system, which will crush all freedom of individual opinion and force the trading and farming classes to fall into line with the Revolutionists. Those who imagine that, because there are no agrarian murders now and few serious outrages are reported, tranquillity and order have been restored, and the people have returned to their former habits of obedience to lawful authority and respect for the rights of property must suppose that this is an age of miracles, and that a moral conversion can be effected by a change of Government. There is reason, on the contrary, to believe that although there is no disturbance or excitement, and all seems smooth and calm upon the surface of social life in Ireland, the people were never more intractable, defiant, and menacing in their tone. There is a change of tactics, but not of temper.

THE HYDE PARK DEMONSTRATIO[illegible]

A DEMONSTRATION to "express shame and indignation at the prevalence of criminal vice" was held in Hyde Park on the 22nd August. As it was essentially a *Pall Mall* demonstration it will be well to quote the account which the *Pall Mall* itself gives of it:—The Demonstration on Saturday, it says, brought together the greatest number of Londoners ever witnessed since the Hyde Park palings were thrown down in 1866. Of course, the journals all have conclusive evidence that the number of demonstrators was precisely—what they choose to make it. The *Standard*, for instance, only saw "some thousands of idlers;" to the *Daily Telegraph* the number "did not seem to exceed 15,000." The *Times* is bound to admit that there was an immense concourse, but then it has a whole column full of reasons to explain the ugly fact away. The estimates of other papers, vary from 40,000 to 100,000, and when it is remembered that all these are the grudging confessions of men who did their worst to make Saturday's demonstration a failure, there will be no difficulty in seeing that it was a magnificent success. Our own estimate, based on as careful calculation as possible in such cases, is that the number of persons who took part in the Demonstration was between 100,000 and 150,000. It is only fair, however, to say that this is a lower estimate than that of many of those present who have experience in gauging numbers, and that 200,000 and even 250,000 are common estimates. Altogether there were ten contingents, all with bands and banners, the former numbering 34 and the latter 140 in the aggregate. The meetings were held at twelve platforms, at all of which the following resolution was proposed and carried:—

1. That the people of London hereby express their shame and indignation at the prevalence of criminal vice in their midst.
2. That this meeting pledges itself to assist and stimulate the public authorities in the vigorous enforcement of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and to support any strengthening of the law that may be found necessary for the protection of young girls.
3. That it is the duty of all good citizens to face resolutely the evils, social and moral, in which these crimes against girls have their root, in order that their extirpation may be secured.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE.*

THE girl Eliza Armstrong, whose alleged abduction is the subject of the prosecution of the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and others, has been safely restored to her parents. The recovery was effected by a pardonable stratagem on the part of the mother, and, says the *St. James's Gazette* by the revelation of further instances of falsehood and deceit on the part of those who were concealing the girl. It will be remembered that Mr. Bramwell Booth had given an address in Loriol, Drôme, France, as the place where the child could be found. On the faith of this statement, Armstrong, the father, in company with a detective, was sent over to this address. On arriving at Loriol he found that he had been the victim of another cruel fraud. The child had been removed—it is believed to Rouen. From here she seems to have been taken to England and placed in the house of a gentleman who has been closely associated with the literary part of Mr. Booth's recent enterprise. Frightened apparently by the hue-and-cry which has been raised, the child's captors acted on the advice of a legal friend and decided to come to terms with the mother. They accordingly sent to Mrs. Armstrong and agreed to take her to an address at Wimbledon where she could see the child, if she would abstain from any attempt to recover her. Mrs. Armstrong felt justified (as she undoubtedly was) in meeting these persons with their own weapons. She gave the required undertaking, and then informed the police. Accordingly when Mrs. Armstrong was on Monday taken to the house at Wimbledon where the child was kept, she was followed by some detectives, who quickly appeared on the scene and demanded that Eliza should be handed over to them. The inmates of the house had apparently not expected any manœuvre of the kind, and were a good deal disconcerted; but, of course, there was nothing for it but for them to obey. The child, who was neatly dressed, was then given to her mother.

Questioned on this subject at St. James's Hall on Friday in last week Mr. Stead made an important statement. He said that he and he alone was responsible for taking the child Eliza Armstrong from her home; that the mother had sold her daughter for immoral purposes; that he had conveyed the girl to a house of bad character, but that she had only remained there half an hour, and had left it free from all harm. The first statement conflicts with that made by Mrs. Josephine Butler; for this lady has stated that she was responsible for the proceedings of her friend Mrs. Jarrett (whom Mr. Stead has described as "an old hand at procuration"), who is known to have taken the child from her home. The second point is denied by Mrs. Armstrong, who has stoutly persisted all through that she did not sell the child, and that she really believed she was to be taken to a respectable situation. Mr. Stead's assertion that the child was not wronged proves the falsehood of the story told in his "revelations." The identity of the story of "Lily" there given with that of Eliza Armstrong, has been admitted by Mr. Booth, and indeed, in the face of the evidence which has been by ourselves and others, cannot be denied. Now the "Lily" affair is given as a *bonâ fide* story of an innocent child who was taken to a house of ill-fame, drugged, and outraged. If Mr. Stead's statement on the platform on Friday is to be accepted, this story—the most striking of his "revelations"—is a fraudulent and obscene concoction. This is what we have frequently contended; and we now find our surmise confirmed from Mr. Stead's own lips. Mr. Stead absolved Mr. Booth from all share in decoying or conveying the girl from her home. He did not take the opportunity—nor did Mrs. Booth, who was present, and complained of "slanderous" statements made about her organization—of explaining why Eliza Armstrong was subjected to the infamy of "medical examination," why she was sent to herd with fallen women for several days, and by what right the Booths kept possession of her, refused to restore her to her parents, and sent her out of the country when inquiries were set on foot by the mother.

The *St. James's Gazette* has received the following letter from Mr. E. W. Thomas, a gentleman well known in charitable circles and the secretary of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, 200 Euston-road, a body which has half-a-dozen Homes in London devoted to "rescue" work, as it is called:—From a letter just received I find that Mr. Stead stated at St. James's Hall that it was a fact that Mrs. Armstrong, the mother, did really sell her child, that she has admitted that she did so, and that I knew this to be the case. I know nothing of the kind; but what I do know about the whole matter is perhaps of sufficient public interest to see the light in your columns. My attention was first drawn to this case by a reference to Mrs. Armstrong and her missing daughter in a daily paper of the 13th of July; and very soon after, having business at the Marylebone Police Court, I obtained Mrs. Armstrong's address and that of her neighbour, Mrs. Broughton. By the time I visited these people Mrs. Armstrong had had sent to her a copy of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 6th of July, and she herself discovered, to her intense pain and anguish, in those terrible statements the case of her daughter. If the story of "Lily" was truthfully reported, a grievous wrong was inflicted upon a poor child, which, if justice is done, should bring all parties concerned under the pains and penalties of the Criminal Law. It is quite true that the Armstrongs are a poor family; it is equally true that they live in a low neighbourhood—forced to do so by their poverty. Mrs. Broughton, who has also been grossly libelled, is the wife of an honest hardworking man, and, instead of keeping a house of bad repute (as she is stated to do in the veracious narrative), she simply occupies one small room—a front parlour. The woman Jarrett went and engaged Eliza Armstrong from the mother's house, and all ordinary assurances were given that the girl would be kindly and properly treated as a young domestic; further, that a periodical correspondence should be kept up between her and her child. What further precautions could Mrs. Armstrong take? How could she know that this infamous woman would take the child direct to one of the most diabolical places in London, where she was subjected to the grossest treatment?—that the persons who employed this woman would afterwards take the child away and conceal her in a foreign country? I felt it my duty to demonstrate the untruthfulness of the "Lily" case (which case, bear in mind, its authors laid stress upon as being the one case they could verify), to the Mansion House "Committee." Mrs. Broughton appeared before the committee, as well as Mrs. Armstrong, both of whom were subjected to a severe examination by Mr. Reid, Q. C. On the conclusion of Mr. Reid's examination I asked Mrs. Armstrong, "Will you swear that you did not sell your daughter?" Before she could reply, one of the committee interposed, saying that there was no occasion for further evidence, as he and his colleagues admitted the falsehood of the "Lily" story. Within a few hours of that time the "report" of those gentleman, bearing testimony to the "substantial truth" of the compilation of which this story formed part, was being sold in the street! The woman Jarrett, who obtained the child, was in attendance at the Mansion House, dressed in the uniform of the Salvation Army, on the morning of the day on which I appeared before them. I recognized her as an old acquaintance, and was told that she was a changed character now and a truly converted woman. I can only say it was about time there was a change, for she has been (to my knowledge) a person of the worst possible character and a most notorious liar.

I have said enough, I think, to show how grossly these unfortunate Armstrongs have been maligned and how shamefully they have been treated. Poor as they were, they are now in worse poverty than ever; for the father has been sent off to a distant part of France to look for the child, and of course has been prevented from following his usual pursuits, and the woman's health begins to show signs of breaking down under the distress and anxiety she has suffered.

HEFORT AND

B[illegible] de RING called at the Eng[illegible] Paris on the 22nd ult. to express offi[illegible] name of the French Government, the deep[illegible] felt at the in[illegible] outrages which had been [illegible] ed to the *Intransigeant* against the Royal Family of Eng[illegible] and the British Ambassador. The *Standard* correspondent says:—Baron Ring said that he [illegible] ashamed that such scurrilous attacks should have been published by any French newspaper. This spontaneous expression of regret was fully appreciated by Sir John Walsham, who, in compliance with instructions received from the English Foreign Office, called at the Quai d'Orsay to express officially the satisfaction felt by her Majesty's Ministers at the step which had been thus spontaneously taken by the French Cabinet. The incident might therefore be regarded as at an end if only M. Henri Rochefort and his partisans did not seem determined to continue to prosecute his anti-English campaign. The semi-official journals publish the following *communiqué*:—"More than a month ago the French Government set on foot an inquiry concerning the death of Olivier Pain. M. de Freycinet ordered his agents in Egypt to ascertain whether the intelligence of his death was correct, and, if so, to make researches with regard to the circumstances which had preceded the decease of our unfortunate countryman. The result of the inquiry thus instituted had not reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when a fresh incident concerning Olivier Pain's death arose. Immediately that the letter of M. Selikovitsch was published by the *Intransigeant*, M. de Freycinet repeated his instructions, and ordered that inquiries should be made to ascertain whether there was any truth in that letter. At that moment the English Government spontaneously communicated to the French Cabinet the information it had obtained as the result of an inquiry it had instituted in consequence of the allegations contained in M. Selikovitsch's letter.

The following semi-official note was published in Paris on Monday afternoon:—"The British Embassy having made the necessary inquiries in regard to the alleged assassination of Olivier Pain, and the British Chargé d'Affaires having communicated the result of the investigation to the French Government, the matter must be considered as closed. The dispute is, therefore, confined to the conflicting statements of Selikovitsch and Major Kitchener, which it is for them to reconcile."

A meeting arising out of the Olivier Pain agitation was held in Paris on Wednesday night, and caused great excitement and disorder. The hall was densely packed, and before any speaking commenced the crowd swayed backwards and forwards, women fainted, forms were knocked down, and the platform was invaded. M. Rochefort had been announced to preside, but he was not there. Speeches of an insulting character towards England and the Royal Family were made, and were heartily cheered. It was afterwards found that M. Rochefort was alarmed at the excitement among the throng of people, and refused to go to the hall; but it was arranged that another meeting should be held at the Winter Circus.

A few weeks since a long letter signed by M. Selikovitsch, described as ex-interpreter of the English Army in the Soudan, was published in the *Intransigeant*, in which he asserted that Olivier Pain was shot on April 18, 1885, in the desert near Abu Dom, by two Bashi-Bazouks in the presence of Major Kitchener, the English officer who was intrusted with the execution. The language used by the writer of this letter and the accusations brought against English officers were so evidently false and violent that it could not be republished in full by an English newspaper. Among the statements it made were the following:—I affirm that M. Olivier Pain has been assassinated by order of the officers of the English Army in Egypt. I affirm that the Gladstone Ministry authorized the crime, and that it knew all the circumstances before and after the execution. I am going to prove it by stating names, dates, and places." He then goes on to say that it was one of his duties to examine prisoners or travellers coming from Khartoum. On April 15, 1885, two spies brought news that a European had been seen six miles from the camp. He translated this statement to Major Kitchener, who exclaimed "That is the famous Pain." He rushed off with the news to General Wood. The telegraph to Cairo and London was at work. A dozen Bashi-Bazouks were sent off to catch the sanguinary Frenchman. Next day a notice was published in Arabic, offering a reward of £50 sterling to any one who would bring the Frenchman, dead or alive, to Sheikh Khali, a kind of dervish in the pay of the English. On the 17th a despatch was sent to London, which the orderly officer of Sir Owen Lanyon showed Selikovitsch. It stated that a reward was offered for the head of Pain, which on his capture was divided between the Sheikh and the Bashi-Bazouks. The letter concludes as follows:—"On the 18th of April Olivier Pain was shot in the desert near Abu Dom by two BashiBazouks, under the eyes of Major Kitchener, to whom that horrible duty was intrusted. Nobody in the camp is ignorant of these details. Is it necessary to add that this murder was celebrated by a *fête*, and that the Bashi-Bazouks gave a fantasia to the English officers, to thank them for their having so generously paid the blood-money?"

The *Figaro* says that one of its editorial staff has had an interview with Sir John Walsham, Secretary of the English Embassy, who, in the absence of Lord Lyons on his annual holiday, is acting as Ambassador. The subject spoken of was the recent letter of M. Selikovitsch, published in the *Intransigeant*, accusing English officers of having executed Olivier Pain. Mr. Atlee, English Consul-General in Paris, was present at the interview. The *Figaro* says that what follows is a correct report of what was said by Sir John Walsham:—"You can state in my name that there never was any suggestion made at the Cabinet Council to prosecute the French newspapers, including even the *Intransigeant*, which have made attacks on the English Government with reference to the death of Olivier Pain. I can state distinctly that the question has not even been spoken of. These repeated attacks have for some time taken a character so offensive to the dignity and uprightness of English officers that they can no longer be allowed to pass unnoticed among us. I will not conceal the fact that public opinion has been very much excited about it. But the British Cabinet cannot institute a criminal prosecution without appearing to be giving a lesson to the French Ministry. It is for it to consider whether it can let pass such violently insulting language against a friendly nation, but in no case can the initiative come from us. We have no right, on the other hand, to dictate to the French Government the conduct it is to pursue. All we can do in the circumstances is to wait, hoping that something will be done, and to let the calumniators speak. We know, besides, that the general public in France attach the true value to these accusations. They admit that Pain went to the Soudan at his own risk and peril, accepting beforehand the consequences of his determination. But they also know that English officers are inferior to none in uprightness, and that Pain was always treated according to the generally recognized laws of war. The *Intransigeant* has published a letter from an alleged English functionary, M. Selikovitsch, who made the statement published by M. Rochefort. That letter is apocryphal. You can state this. The English Ministry will order a thorough inquiry into the facts."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr N A Garstin, B
Mr W Harvey, B
Mr H W Warden, B
Mr P Donaldson, B
Mr R Burgess, B
Mr F A Chichester, B
Major R McG Stewart, B R A
Brig-Surg J H Thornton B M S
Mr J W Rundall, M
Major J G Proudfoot, M S C
Lt-Col De L R F Wooldridge, Bo S C
Surg-Major W Nolan, M D, Bo M S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T D Beighton, B C S, 1 mo
Mr A Elliot, B, 6 mo
Mr E S Bellasis, B, 6 mo
Mr W J B Mackenzie, B, 1 week
Mr J A Innes, B, 1 week
Mr J Louis, B, 6 weeks
Mr H F Campbell, B, 5 weeks
Col W R M Holroyd, B S C, 45 days
Major C J Walter, B S C, 15 days
Lieut G F Willes, B S C, 1 mo
Surg D W D Comins, B M S, 6 mo
Mr C J Lyall, B C S, 4½ mo
Assist-Apoth P W O'Gorman B M S, 3 mo
Sub-Con J Donovan, B, P W D, 3 mo
Mr D F Carmichael, M C S, till March 2, 1886
Mr A Monro, M, 16 days
Col H F H Sewell, M S C, 183 days
Mr J McL Campbell, Bo C S, 1 mo
Lt E L F Marriott, Bo S C, 3 mo
Capt Maurice Bean, Indian Marine, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J A Innes, B
Mr F J Marsden, B
Mr C E Gael, B
Mr W J B Mackenzie, B
Mr C E Gouldsbury, B
Mr W Harvey, B
Mr M J Beatts, B
Mr R G Hodson, B
Mr H F Campbell, B
Mr W Millis, B
Mr F D'O Bullock, B C S
Mr J R Bell, B
Capt A M Muir, B S C
Major V C Fisher, B R A
Major G Strahan, B R E
Surg C J H Warden, M D, B M S
Surg J Moorhead, B M S
Assist-Apoth R Nugent, B M S
Cond Thos Gray, B, P W D
Mr E Turner, M C S
Mr J W Martin, M
Mr R C Chapman, M
Mr A Monro, M
Capt T Greenaway, M S C
Lieut F J Winter, M R A
Lieut D B Thomson, Bo S C

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 13.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·827
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·884
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, WNW, NW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	179
Fall of Rain	1·62
Total fall during month	2·14
" " year	55·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th inst.	0·13

* From midnight to midnight.

CIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14.

AR Silver in London has declined during the week from 47⅞d. to 47½d. per oz., and in sympathy therewith Sterling Exchange in the interval has given way about 3-16d. per rupee. The result has been to further disorganise trade in Imports, buyers of which cannot be induced to pay sufficiently enhanced rupee prices to cover the additional loss in Exchange. Exports, however, continue to be stimulated in some measure by the higher rates which shippers are enabled to pay, and in Wheat the receipts into and shipments from the port of late have been on quite an exceptional scale for this period of the season. In Linseed also the movements are unusually free for the middle of September, but other articles of produce unfortunately are in too limited supply to be more than nominally affected. Our leading staple, Cotton, occupies a peculiar position. Not only are the small stocks on the spot prohibitive of an active export trade, but unlike Wheat and Seeds the direct adverse effect which the decline in Exchange exercises on Manchester more than counteracts its beneficial influence on this side. Freights remain on a very low level, say 15s. to 16s. 3d. per ton for Liverpool, and 18s. 9d. for Continental ports, but business has been done during the week as low as 13s. 9d. for Liverpool and London. Money remains as easy as ever, but Shares as a general rule are dull and tending lower, while Government Paper is weakened by the daily decline advised from London.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	4,63,416
Do. do. branches	Dec.	"	3,28,212
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	6,85,429
Government and other authorised Securities	Inc.	"	3,20,716
Loans	Inc.	"	90,503
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	8,61,897
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	3,29,071
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	3,34,091

These movements are quite without importance as regards the general market which remains unchanged in position both present and prospective. At the Bank of Bombay the official rate of discount on Government bills is 4, and on private paper 5 per cent. Outside short loans on the security of Government Paper can be had at 2 per cent., but on shares 5 to 7 per cent. per annum is charged.

EXCHANGE.—Our closing quotations last Monday were 1s. 6 11-32d. for demand bank bills and 1s. 6⅝d. for 3 months' private paper. On mail-day the latter was quoted 1-32d. higher and a steadier feeling was indicated all round, which became more marked on Wednesday owing to the conservative policy displayed by remitters. Demand bank bills were freely offered at 1s. 6⅜d. and telegraphic could probably have been had at the price for anything like a large amount, but buyers held entirely aloof under the impression apparently that the upward movement was bound to go on. On Thursday, however, a reaction ensued on the news of Council drafts in London having only brought 1s. 6 11-32d., and rates gave way [illegible]. A similar decline took place on Friday, and Saturday being a holiday the effect of Silver having fallen from 47 [illegible] to 47½d. per oz. was not apparent until this morning when we opened to a drop of 3-32d. to ⅛d. During the day the weakness has gained ground materially bank paper losing a further 1-16d. and private bills 1-32d., making closing quotations for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 6 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 6 7-32d.	"
Do.	4	"	1s. 6¼d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 5-16d.	"
Credits	3	"	1s. 6 11-32d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 6½d.	"
Documents	3	"	1s. 6⅜d.	"
Do.	6	"	1s. 6 17-32d.	"
Francs	3	"	1·94½	"
Do.	6	"	1·95½	"

At the close the market is to a certain extent demoralised, the persistency of the fall in Silver irrespective of any temporary firmness here, depriving operators of all steadiness. The banks at the moment only name a drawing rate to reduce it 1-32d. or 1-16d. directly they find any demand setting in, while merchants have not only lost the disposition to sell forward in anticipation which they evinced last week, but hold back such bills as are now making to the last possible moment. So long as this state of things prevails it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of how far the decline will go, especially at a time like the present when supplies of export produce are so low as to prevent any material strength coming from that quarter. Every day, however, is bringing us nearer the new Cotton season, and when bills come out, as they are bound to do eventually, the conjoint effect of the necessity of placing them and the restricted demand for remittance will go strongly against lower exchange. Respecting what influence may come from America though, we can offer no opinion, nor do we believe any one is in a position to state with the least approach to certainty what course will ultimately be adopted there, and so long as that is the case the present downward movement must be accepted as in some degree a matter of sentiment—liable either to be further prolonged or suddenly checked without material cause.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Favoured by the steadier appearance of Exchange and an advance of 1 per cent. reported by wire from London, the market took an upward turn last mail day with an advance of 3-16 to ¼, Fours recovering to Rs. 97¾ ready and Rs. 97⅝ for delivery up to the end of the month. This level was maintained over Wednesday, but the reaction in Exchange on Thursday induced a drop of ⅛, followed by a decline of 1-16 on Friday, and to-day rates are ¼ to 5-16 lower, at Rs. 97¼ for ready and Rs. 97⅛ to 3-16 for end of September delivery. Fours-and-a-half recovered between Monday and Wednesday from Rs. 98⅛ to Rs. 98½, but have since declined to Rs. 97¾ to Rs. 98.

SHARES.—The Market generally has been very quiet with nothing in the shape of speculative activity apparent, and the few changes in value shown by our quotations are mostly in favor of buyers. In *Banks* there is no alteration to notice, Bank of Bombay being still quoted at Rs. 725 and not strong at that. Nationals we quote at Rs. 105, Agras at Rs. 120. *Press* shares are dull, and we notince a decline of Rs. 40 in Sind, Rs. 25 in Albert of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 in Colaba and Berar. *Spinning and Weaving* concerns are generally easier on the week. In some few companies a slight rise has been established, viz. :—Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey and Khutao Muckonjee, Rs. 12½ in Jewraz Balloo and Rs. 10 in Morarjee Goculdass, but in most cases we quote a decline. Gordons have given way Rs. 30, Alliance and Hindustan Rs. 20, Coorla and Manockjee Petit Rs. 15, Alfred City, Imperial and People of India Rs. 10, Connaught, Hyderabad and Oriental Rs. 5. In the *Miscellaneous* list the changes are few. Port Cannings are Rs. 5, Bombay Burmah Trading Rs. 25 lower. Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 20 higher at Rs. 700, other Flour Mills rather weaker.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Business on the spot has been to some extent interfered with during the past week by native holidays, and an attepmt on the part of holders to obtain higher prices owing to the decline in Exchange has also tended to restrict operations ; still the clearances from the bazaar are estimated at about 2,500 packages, and supplies being moderate, the feeling, though quiet, is decidedly steady. Floods in Eastern Bengal and drought in Khandeish, the Deccan, the Southern Mahratta Country and Bellary, render future prospects a shade less encouraging than they were, but on the whole we should say, taking the position of supplies throughout the country into account, they are decidedly above the average, and but for the position of Exchange we would probably have seen an active forward business passing for some weeks past. In the existing state of uncertainty, however, and more especially since this last drop in the value of the rupee, dealers are afraid to commit themselves ahead, and we question whether the firm offer business has ever been on so small a scale at this stage of the season since the famine of 1877. The result eventually must be to restrict imports and gradually enhance rupee prices, and although that in turn may tend to restrict consumption, the low level from which we start in prospect leaves us considerable margin for improvemen before the demand would be checked, especially in the existing position of supplies.

TWIST.—The Market for English yarns is firm owing to the fall in Exchange, but the unfavorable crop prospects in the Deccan check the demand, and only a small business is doing at previous prices. *Local Yarns* are also dull of sale, the China demand having apparently been supplied for the time being. Prices, we should say, are 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb. lower.

METALS.—*Copper*—A moderate business is passing on the spot at previous rates. For future shipment Exchange stops dealing. *Yellow Metal* is quoted As. 4 per cwt. higher, but clearances are limited. *Iron* is firmly held, and in Swedish Bars an advance of Re. 1 per candy must be quoted. Other descriptions are unchanged. *Lead* and *Spelter* are both As. 4 per cwt. dearer.

COALS.—No new business from first hands has been reported this week, and prices remain as formerly at Rs. 14½ to Rs. 15 for Davison's and Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 15½ for Cardiff alongside. The unsold stock on the bunder is now estimated at about 60,000 tons, and consumers are well stocked.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The insignificant character of ready transactions in the staple is shown very clearly by the small movements taking place, and indeed, for export, business in old crop may be considered quite at a standstill. In new crops, too, things are almost equally stagnant, and although we advance our quotations Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy it does not indicate any increased enquiry from Europe. Lower exchange and the less favorable character of the American Bureau export have rendered sellers a trifle firmer in their demands, and so they may continue while there is no actual pressure of Cotton on the market. Should the new crop, when it begins to arrive, however, meet a similar absence of demand a decline in values would soon be brought about.

We subjoin as usual the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic reports from the districts on the weather and the growing crop. The want of rain is becoming more general, and we question whether Khandeish and that neighbourhood can now be a good yield under any circumstances, but from other quarters there is nothing as yet which would not be remedied by favourable weather henceforward.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Receipts.			
For the week	1,516	3,287	4,307
Since 1st January	982,497	1,527,437	1,503,287
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,602	2,334	1,621
Since 1st January	676,395	1,129,020	1,169,838
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	105	506	1,210
Since 1st January	53,502	88,084	71,995

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. &F.
Old—			
Omra, Fully Good	Ready	Rs. 198	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 194	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 185	= 4¼d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	" 188	= 4 5-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 183	= 4 7-32d.
Broach, Good	do. (Nominal)	" 210	= 4 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	do.	" 199	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 194	= 4 15-32d.
Ginned Dharwar, Good	do. (Nominal)	" 200	= 4 19-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	" 195	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 189	= 4 11-32d.
New Crop			
Bengal Fine	January	" 170	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	" 164	= 3 27-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 156	= 3 21-32d.
Omra do.	March	" 185	= 4 11-32d.
Broach do.	do.	" 210	= 4 15-16d.
Dhollera do.	April	" 186	= 4 13-32d.

The following is the Chamber of Commerce weather and crop reports issued to-day :—

PLACE.	Rainfall past 3 days.	Total Rainfall to-date.	Average yearly Rainfall.	WEATHER.
	In.	In.	In.	
Agra	..	31·02	25·66	Bright, no sign of rain.
Delhi	..	28·78	26·92	Do.
Cawnpore	..	39·30	29·19	Do.
Nagpore	..	37·75	44·51	Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot.
Amraoti	·01	27·07	32·09	Cloudy but no rain. Showers in surrounding districts.
Khangaum	...	14·83	28·55	Cloudy but no rain. Unusually hot. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts.
Barsi	·95	13·45	23·03	Wet here but dry in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally.
Bellary	..	8·32	17·64	Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally.
Hubli	..	12·25	26·45	....
Dhulia	..	9·01	20·97	Bright, no sign of rain.
Julgaon	..	19·92	35·38	Cloudy but no rain. Rain much needed generally.
Broach	·18	31·67	39·62	More rain wanted generally.
Wudwan	..	27·32	18·43	Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Sufficient rain fallen generally.
Veramgaum	..	29·75	31·89	Bright, no sign of rain.
Dhollera	·60	24·04	32·96	Do.
Bhownuggur	·02	21·17	26·75	Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

CROP REPORTS.

AGRA—Cotton plants commenced flowering.
DELHI—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
CAWNPORE—Cotton plants flourishing.
NAGPORE—All crops doing well. Some slight rain wanted.
AMRAOTI—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.
KHANGAUM—Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought.
BARSI—Cotton plants want more rain ; showing bolls.
BELLARY—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain.
HUBLI—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain in Eastern district.
DHULIA—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.
JULGAON—Cotton plants in flower. Want more rain. Food grains and all crops doing well.
BROACH—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.
WUDWAN—Cotton plants flourishing, and could scarcely look better. Food grains doing well.
VERAMGAUM—Cotton plants flourishing.
DHOLLERA—Cotton plants flourishing.
BHOWNUGGER—Crop prospects generally good.

WHEAT.—Cheap freights and low exchange have enabled exporters to advance rates about As. 8 per candy during the week in spite of continued dull advices from home, and arrival being free a large business has been done for this time of year. We quote No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 26¼ to Rs. 27, Jubhulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Red Pessy Rs. 24½, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 23¾ to Rs. 24, Laskari Rs. 23, Hard Red Rs. 21½ per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in strong demand still and a fair business is passing at daily hardening prices, the quotation to-day being Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13 per cwt., and few sellers at that. *Rapeseed* is in very limited supply and the quotation of Rs. 5-15 per cwt. for old Yellow Guzerat is practically nominal. New Crop April delivery is quoted at Rs. 6 per cwt. Of *Gingelly* there are no supplies offering as yet and prices are quite nominal.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	230,216	65,863	121,495
" Since 1st Jan.	"	8,030,126	1,132,914	8,292,516
Linseed—For the week	"	49,620	36,448	15,819
" Since 1st Jan.	"	4,492,153	3,634,546	3,713,739
Rapeseed—For the week	"	5,218	2,813	...
" Since 1st Jan.	"	1,418,045	918,776	...
Gingelly—For the week	"	1,542	1,133	506
" Since 1st Jan.	"	997,731	789,573	961,111

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	725 727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	861
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	105

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CANDY—September 12, at Poona, the wife of E. T. Candy, C.S., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

THE question of the amalgamation of the Presidential Armies has been raised again at Simla, and the organ of the innovators has jubilantly announced that the change will now certainly be effected without loss of time. The Allahabad paper writes apparently in the confident expectation that a Resolution of Government will be issued the day after to-morrow demolishing the historic armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and substituting for them four Army Corps under the immediate control of a Commander-in-Chief in Simla. We are not told what particular good is to come from this revolutionary measure ; but it is easy to read between the lines that, in the opinion of those interested in bringing it about, the fact that all honours and promotions would in future be the unshared heritage of the fortunate officers on the Bengal side, who would be in immediate contact with the omnipotent Commander-in-Chief and his surroundings, is a sufficient good in itself to justify even the most sweeping measures of reconstruction. We have recently pointed out that it is quite a mistake to imagine that the Army organisation of India can be experimented upon at the mere fiat of influential Simla officials. The military constitution of India can be changed only by Act of Parliament. Two successive Secretaries of State have declined, for reasons which have been set forth with great clearness, to ask the House of Commons to give legislative sanction to the proposals of the Army Commission of the Government of India. It is hinted that the present Secretary of State being a Conservative will not be sorry to reverse the decision of his two predecessors, who were members of a Liberal Administration. Lord Randolph Churchill's approval of the proposed innovation is assumed. We are by no means satisfied that the assumption is well-founded. We believe, on the contrary, that the present Secretary of State understands fully the importance of the principles at stake. He has carefully abstained from committing himself in any way by the expression of a premature opinion. It will probably be found that, so far as he is concerned, he will be indisposed to take action involving so grave a departure from the traditions of the Army in India until the Parliamentary Commission which is to be constituted has reported upon the whole question of Indian administration and the reforms which are necessary. In any case it is not to be supposed that a question so complicated and so fruitful in controversy would be submitted for debate to the first session of a reformed Parliament, whose attention will probably be given to more pressing domestic measures. The notion that the Presidency Armies are forthwith to disappear, their places being taken by brand-new Army Corps, divorced from all connection with the Presidency Governments, and in an almost independent position with regard to the Government of India itself, may therefore be set aside.

The revival in influential quarters of the proposal to abolish the Presidential Armies is, nevertheless, a circumstance which demands attention. The report of the Army Commission, and the despatches of Lord Lytton's Government supporting its recommendations, were so long withheld from the public that they were never fully discussed, and but a very vague idea prevails as to the grounds on which the changes were recommended. Nevertheless industrious use has been made of the fact that certain Indian military men have proposed the abolition of the Presidency Armies and the substitution of Army Corps, which, it is taken for granted, would better fulfil the German ideal. Nothing whatever is popularly known of the despatches in which the Secretary of State and the India Office showed that the proposed scheme of reorganisation broke down under examination by experts. It must be borne in mind, although the fact is quietly put out of sight when the scheme is spoken of by its advocates, that the chief purpose of the Commission was to effect reductions in military expenditure similar to those which had already been accomplished in civil expenditure. Retrenchment was rendered necessary by the "increasing loss entailed by the unfavourable state of the exchange with London." This was in May, 1879. Upon this point, which is of primary importance, there can be no mistake whatever. The despatch of the Government of India informing the Secretary of State that the Commission would be appointed set forth the necessity of effecting the saving in the Army expenditure as the chief object in view, the altered conditions of the country and the experience of recent operations in Afghanistan being referred to as secondary reasons for the appointment of the Commission. The letter of instructions and appointment sent by the Military Secretary to Sir Ashley Eden commenced with these words :—"The heavy loss to the revenues of India caused by the unfavourable rate of exchange has rendered extensive reductions in public expenditure imperatively necessary. A Commission of which you are President has been appointed with a view to assist Government in determining what share of this unavoidable reduction can be borne by the military charges without injury to the general efficency of the Army, and in what manner such savings can best be effected." The Commission was directed to make a comprehensive investigation embracing the whole subject of military organisation and expenditure in India. The problem put before them was to provide the largest and most efficient force in war with the smallest permanent peace establishment and expenditure. No one will undervalue the zeal and ability with which the investigation into the military condition of India was carried out. What we now desire to call attention to is that the *raison d'être* of the Commission was to devise means for effecting a considerable pecuniary saving without impairing the efficiency of the Army. They were to consider whether that efficiency could not be increased concurrently with a reduction of expenditure by effecting changes and improvements such as had been recently introduced into the British and other European armies.

The chief purpose of the Army Commission was to effect the general cutting down of expenditure, and any changes and improvements which could contribute to this result were within the scope of their instructions. In the result the Commission forwarded a Report to the Government of India which recommended, as a measure of economy, the abolition of the Commands-in-Chief of the Presidency Armies and the reorganisation of the military force of the country. Four Army Corps, it was proposed, should be created, each under a Lieutenant-General, the whole being placed under a Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta or Simla. The Army Corps were to be four bodies of nearly equal strength, all placed in direct subordination to, and in the same relative position towards, the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India. The Commission recommended that the connection of the Commander-in-Chief with the Council of the Governor-General should be severed, but of this suggestion Lord Lytton's Government did not approve. No connection between the other Commanders and the local Governments was to be permitted. The changes here indicated form the chief staple of the proposals embodied in the Report. A portion of the economy which was believed to be effected was provided for by a reduction in the number of regiments and changes in the divisional and brigade organisation which, in the opinion of Sir Frederick Haines, the then Commander-in-Chief, would have had a disastrous effect on the discipline and control of those bodies. We are not now concerned with the details of the scheme. But generally the Commission claimed that if their recommendations were carried out the saving effected would be one crore twenty-five lakhs per annum. If this large saving could have been effected without any interference with the efficiency of the Army, sacrifices in some directions might well be submitted to, for the sake of a substantial reduction of the public burden. But when the calculations of the Commission were overhauled by experts in London, the amount of the economy was found to be, not a million and a quarter, but half-a-million ; and further examination has reduced the estimated economy to the inconsiderable sum of £150,000 all told. Refraining for the moment from pointing out the doubtful nature of some of the changes—for instance, those relating to divisional commands—on which some of this small economy depends, we will refer only to the illusory nature of the supposition that the suppression of the three Presidential Commands and the substitution therefor of four Army Corps, with a Commander-in-Chief over all, would effect a saving of money. When the proposal was analysed, it was found that the three Presidency Commanders-in-Chief, with their staffs numbering fifty-two officers, and establishments cost Rs. 17,29,365 a year. The cost of the Army Head-quarters and the Lieutenants-General and staffs of the four Army Corps and establishments were estimated at a little more than twenty-one lakhs, giving an excess of Rs. 3,74,000 over the present expenditure. This excess was, strangely enough, converted by the Commission into a reduction of Rs. 7,27,371. The legerdemain was effected by including in the figures a proposed saving of Rs. 9,38,427 on the divisional and brigade and station staff, and another item, making up a total of 11 lakhs, which, as Lord Kimberley pointed out, have no direct or necessary connection with the formation of the four Army Corps. The abolition of the Presidency Commands and the substitution of four Army Corps and a Commander-in-Chief, so far from being a measure of economy, would involve a considerable addition to the present expenditure. Whatever else the change might effect, it would not enable the Government to meet "the heavy and increasing loss entailed on our finances by the unfavourable state of the exchange with London." Yet the Commission appear to think that it was effecting a saving of seven lakhs in proposing the measure. There is reason to believe that the Commission was equally mistaken in regard to the true bearing of the political and military considerations, which are of chief importance in a question of army organisation of this magnitude.

MOST of the home papers comment upon the reply which Lord Ripon has made to Lord Randolph Churchill's attack. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, makes an observation which we believe to be as true as it is noteworthy. Having remarked that the secret of the profound impression that he made on the native mind was that every native was convinced that in approaching the Viceroy he was sure of a candid and impartial hearing, the *Pall Mall* goes on to say :—"And what made Lord Randolph's ignoring of all this the more unscrupulous was that he had just returned from India with a profound conviction of its truth." It will not surprise those who came in contact with Lord Randolph Churchill in India to hear this. But it has surprised them to find that Lord Randolph Churchill has made it necessary to put the fact on record.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 26.

LORD RIPON has now made his promised reply to the criticisms of Lord Randolph Churchill. He appeals, he says, to the public against the unfair attack of the Secretary of State for India, but practically he lets judgment go by default. Instead of attempting to defend the frontier policy, in the execution of which he consented to be the principal agent of short-sighted Radical enthusiasts in this country, he frankly confesses that that policy was not at all to his liking. His speech was made at Bolton under the auspices of the late Under-Secretary for India, Mr. J. K. Cross ; and I should think that the soul of Mr. Cross must have been filled with dismay when he listened to Lord Ripon's explanation that the abandonment of the railway line to Quetta and Pishin at all events was resolved upon by the late Government, in opposition to his declared opinion that means of communication should be completed from the Indus Valley to the Khojuk Pass, and a strong force maintained in Pishin in readiness to advance to Kandahar whenever an occasion arose for intervention in Afghanistan. Lord Ripon still maintains that he was right in deciding to evacuate Kandahar, but his own plan of frontier defence was evidently based less on moral than on material resources, and he was not so infatuated as to suppose that the protection of India could be left to the loyalty of so untrustworthy an ally as the Amir of Afghanistan But, although he held this view, he deliberately sacrificed the interests of India to those of the Radical party in England, and acquiesced in a decision of the Home Government which he knew to be in the highest degree foolish and mischievous. Pishin and Quetta were, indeed, retained, but the occupying garrisons were reduced in strength to the smallest possible dimensions, and the efficiency of the frontier force for offensive operations was destroyed by the refusal of the Government to spend any more money on the construction of the railway. Nor can Lord Ripon deny that the defence of India against Russian aggression was further weakened by the reduction of the native army. He urges, indeed, that recruiting for this army had been stopped by the Afghan war ; but this is the very reason why he should have employed every effort to attract fresh recruits when peace had been restored. Again, while the reduction of the salt-tax, the abolition of customs duties, and a heavy expenditure on public works were good things in themselves, it is idle to say that a Viceroy who knew the weakness of the Indian frontier was justified in getting credit for himself by these popular acts, while leaving to his successor the odium of raising fresh taxes to supply the deficit of five millions sterling caused by his neglect to make proper military preparations when they could be made cheaply out of the ordinary revenue. Lord Ripon's apology only aggravates his guilt, for it shows that he knowingly let himself become a mere instrument to carry out a disastrous policy. The strongest condemnation of his conduct is the eagerness he showed at the last moment to atone at any cost for the accumulated *laches* of five years of maladministration. The *Daily News* repeats the now familiar formula :—"Since the time of Lord William Bentinck no Viceroy has ever so completely won the hearts of the native population. In that changed feeling is the best security for our Empire. A contented India is a safe India." Is there any man, I wonder, who really believes in balderdash of this kind ? Are the hearts of Lord Ripon's friends—the Baboos in truth—the strongest rampart of British India ? Lord Ripon himself showed his sense of this fact a year ago by sending British Commissioners, not to Kandahar, but three hundred miles further away to Herat, by urging Lord Kimberley to agree to the immediate expenditure of six millions on frontier roads and railways, and by recommending the formation of a strong entrenched camp in Pishin. When the danger of Russian aggression became manifest, it was not to the Baboos that Lord Ripon turned, but to the much-despised British soldier. The effusive loyalty which the *Daily News* brags about is not worth a snap of the fingers. It will not survive for a day the imposition of an income-tax or the raising of the salt-duties to provide the necessary funds for carrying out Lord Ripon's own scheme for the defence of the Empire. On the whole, the ex-Viceroy's reply to Lord Randolph is singularly lame and ineffectual. Out of his own mouth Lord Ripon stands convicted of having devoted to such unwise and offensive measures as the Ilbert Bill the time he ought to have employed in preparing to resist the Russian advance. All the rhetorical flowers of speech of his Indian admirers cannot disguise the blot on his reputation caused by the fact that, whereas the Russian outposts were not far from the Caspian when he went to India, they had been pushed forward to Zulfikar and Penjdeh when he left that country.

The settlement of the Zulfikar difficulty by Russia's acceptance of the English contention as to the proper limits of the territory to be assigned to Afghanistan is an indisputable triumph for the diplomacy of Lord Salisbury. This happy conclusion of a prolonged and irritating controversy proves that Russia will give way when confronted by an adversary who knows his own mind, and can be firm without being discourteous. It is a good sign that the Czar was induced to make this concession before going to Kremsier. We may now take it for granted that the meetings of the Emperors have this year no hostile significance for England. The Russian Government has probably satisfied itself that Herat cannot now be taken by a *coup de main*, and that Russia's best policy is to wait a while and digest her new acquisitions before making a fresh move forwards. Let us hope that England will not be caught napping again. Lord Salisbury has throughout spoken of the Zulfikar question in such a way as to show that he does not exaggerate the importance of securing to the Amir the possession of one little bit of territory or another near Herat, and that he relies for the defence of India on quite other instruments than treaties with Russia or alliances with Afghan princes. So long as he remains in office, India is safe.

Lord Carnarvon, who has been making a very successful tour in the west of Ireland, but who in all his speeches is careful to express his sympathy with the Irish people in general terms, and to make no distinct promises, has thought it necessary to send to the papers a disclaimer of Mr. Clifford Lloyd's programme, which has, the Lord Lieutenant says, been published without official authority. It seems to me that this communication increases the importance of Mr. Lloyd's scheme, for the evident annoyance felt by Lord Carnarvon suggests the inference that Mr. Lloyd must have sketched by anticipation projects really entertained by some members at least of the Conservative Cabinet. Mr. Parnell, however, has lost no time in notifying that any plan of local government for Ireland, however extensive, will not satisfy the Nationalists, or induce them to be content with anything short of the restoration of an Irish Parliament, the concession of legislative independence. The Irish leader speaks confidently of taking a band of eighty followers to the next Parliament at Westminster, and with their aid he intends, as he says, to fight "the final battle," to have "a platform with only one plank, and that one plank a national independence." It is surprising that a man usually so reticent and so unwilling to make any move too hurriedly should have taken the field with so distinct and defiant an electoral manifesto while other political leaders are enjoying a season of rest. Can it be that he is alarmed at the popularity of the new Lord Lieutenant, and uneasy at the prospect that a considerable proportion of the Irish people may be persuaded to accept for the sake of peace something less than the repeal of the Union ? It will be indeed a marvellous thing if he can exercise such an influence over Irishmen as to make them follow him in the new path he has marked out for himself. People who have considered the matter at all have always urged that the chief difficulty in the way of granting Home Rule to Ireland was that of so defining its limits as to save the authority of the Imperial Government. Decentralisation such as exists in India has much to recommend it ; but would the Parnellites be content with such powers of self-government as are enjoyed by the Presidency of Bombay ? Mr. Parnell boldly answers this question in the negative. He declares that he wants Ireland to have an independent Parliament in order that emigration may be checked and native industries revived. In fact, he would boycott English imports and establish a system of protection for Irish labour and Irish produce. Could any leader formulate a more irrational policy ? O'Connell talked his countrymen into wearing coats of Irish frieze, but the English and Scotch manufacturers sent over supplies of coats at half the price at which they could be manufactured in Ireland. Of course, an independent Irish Parliament might impose a prohibitory tariff on English goods ; but, if it were to do so, half the revenue would be spent in the prevention of smuggling. Suppose, too, that England were to retaliate by prohibiting the importation of butter from Cork, lace from Limerick, and linen from Belfast, and by refusing to employ Irish workpeople in the great towns of the North ? Such a contest would soon prove ruinous to the poorer and weaker country. England and Ireland are indissolubly bound together, for weal or for woe, and patriotic men on both sides the Channel ought to do their best to perfect the union, instead of aiming at a separation intended to lead first to a war of tariffs, and afterwards, by an easy gradation, to a war of races.

DUBLIN, AUG. 27.

I arrived here last night, and found to my own great personal discomfort that all the world, except Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, has come to Ireland this year. Two thousand people came over in one day this week by the boats from Holyhead. In addition to English tourists, an immense concourse of Irishmen from all parts of the island has assembled in Dublin for the horse show. Horse-breeding is one of the greatest and by far the most popular of Irish industries, and the city appears to have been *en fête* yesterday, when the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Carnarvon went to the show to see the jumping contests. All the politicians of the National party also are here, and, acting apparently in concert with them, a large congregation of Roman Catholic clergymen who yesterday adopted an address of welcome to Archbishop Walsh breathing the most fervent patriotic sentiments. The appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Archbishopric of Dublin was spoken of by Mr. Healy and others yesterday as if the Pope had thereby given his blessing to the National movement. The unlucky Gladstone Government never made a greater mistake than in sending Mr. Errington to intrigue at the Vatican. This interference in ecclesiastical affairs has made the Irish clergy more intensely National than ever, and to-day's *Freeman* significantly parades the names of the numerous priests who stood by Mr. Biggar's side at Cavan yesterday, while Mr. Healy, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. M'Carthy were exchanging compliments and pledges with the greater dignitaries of the Church in the Pro-Cathedral at Dublin. But to return to my own woes. One result of this almost unprecedented influx of visitors into Dublin is that every hotel is full. We went the round of the principal hotels, and could not get a room anywhere—"Haven't got a spot, sir," as one landlord remarked—but at last the people at the Gresham took compassion on us and got us lodgings on a second floor in a back-street. All this means that a good deal of money must be pouring into Dublin just now, to the evident delight of the long-suffering tradespeople.

The announcement that the Queen has conferred the honour of a Knighthood on Mr. Roper Lethbridge will excite much interest in India, where the new Knight has many friends. I do not suppose that this distinction is intended by the Prime Minister to mark his appreciation of the great service Mr. Lethbridge rendered to the Conservative party by the skill with which he organised and worked the successful agitation in England against the Ilbert Bill. It is rather intended as compensation to Mr. Lethbridge for the loss of position and pay in the Indian service consequent on his removal by Lord Ripon from the post of Press Commissioner. The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act has always seemed to me the most sensible thing Lord Ripon did ; but it is only fair that Lord Salisbury should show his sense of the fidelity to Lord Lytton and the courtesy to nativ journalists with which Mr. Lethbridge discharge the duties of Commissioner under that Act.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Secretary of State to reduce his drawings by borrowing in India, silver has this week fallen to a lower price than it had touched for nine years. This continuous decline is at last recognised by Lancashire men as at least as injurious to their interests as it is to those of India. Exports of Manchester goods are now regulated entirely by indents from your side ; and, with every drop in exchange, the quotations offered by buyers show a corresponding fall. The heresy of bi-metallism is, therefore, gaining much favour in the north. One cause of the decline in silver is, of course, the apprehension that the Bland Bill may be repealed by the United States Congress ; but the silver interest in the States is too strong to let that metal be demonetised there. The *World* states, with a show of authority, that Lord R. Churchill is considering the expediency of discontinuing the coinage of private imports of silver at the Indian mints. But this remedy would do no good. If the Indian Government tried thus to give the rupee an artificial value, without the co-operation of other States in fixing a ratio between silver and gold, the uncoined metal would still be imported freely into India, and used in that form by the natives for purposes of barter.

J. M. M.

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A LARGE and most appreciative audience assembled at the Town Hall last evening, on the occasion of the second of the series of popular concerts. The programme was long and varied, and the several items were happily selected from the works of favourite composers. The attractions of the concert were enhanced by the introduction of a couple of glees by a choir composed of six ladies and three gentlemen who, under the leadership of Mr. Shepherd, and assisted by Mr. Ridgway at the piano, gave "May-day" and "Good-night, beloved," with excellent effect. Miss Kelly contributed "Under the Daisies," and "The Poacher's Widow." In both songs her rendering was faultless, and her rich mezzo-soprano voice was heard to full advantage. Portia's speech in the "Merchant of Venice" was recited by Miss Venemore with marked dramatic skill, and she was warmly applauded. Though Mr. Romanis seemed to suffer a little from nervousness, his recitation of Aytoun's "Lay of the Scottish Cavalier" was a praiseworthy effort. The piano solo by Miss Hunter was marked by care and brilliancy. Dr. Braganza gave the song "Maid of Athens" with due pathos, and, as a contrast, was followed by Mr. Brandon, whose powerful voice and sympathetic treatment of the "Wolf" was heartily applauded. "The Boatswain's Story" was narrated in song, with telling effect, by Mr. Lamb, who caused so much merriment that he was encored.

TELEGRAMS.

THREATENED FAILURE OF CROPS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

The season reports from Bellary are increasingly grave week by week. The crops over a large area have withered past recovery, and the immediate outlook is serious. The operations on the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State lines were discontinued; but the *Madras Mail* hears that the former will probably be resumed.

H. M. S. TURQUOISE.

The corvette Turquoise arrived here last evening.

BREACHES ON THE E. B. S. RAILWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

The official statement of the disastrous flood on the Eastern Bengal State Railway line has been received. Owing to the bursting of the Laltakuri embankment on the 24th August, the line was breached; and on the 10th inst., when goods traffic was stopped, further breaches occurred near Buggoola station, some of which were thirty feet wide and seven feet deep. The line between Buggoola and Kissengunge is still under water. The extent of the injury cannot be ascertained until the water subsides, but materials for repairing the damage are already stored for immediate use. Boats ply between Buggoola and Kissengunge. The condition of the country people is deplorable. The loss of life and property has not yet been ascertained.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

An Anglo-Russian protocol has been signed.

The *Standard* in a leading article on the subject announces that the protocol determines all the principal features of the Afghan frontier, and that the Delimitation Commission will only have to consider the local necessities.

M. Lessar will assist Colonel Kuhlberg, the Russian Commissioner, in the work of delimitation.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Latest advices from Madagascar state that the French are resuming offensive operations.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 14.

The Italian-mail steamer Raffaelle Rubattino left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. on the 11th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ " "	74
3 " Consols for account	100¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ " French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	47½

Arrival.—Hudson.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct-Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

Cable Bahai-Rio Janeiro still interrupted.

Cables-Dominique, Martinique and St. Vincent Grenada are still interrupted. Telegrams are sent over those interrupted sections by special boats in 12 hours.

Simla, 14th.—Total interruption Calcutta-Goalundo lines owing to floods. Affects Burmah and Siam traffic.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Messages *via* Turkey will pass over interrupted section weekly by mail-steamer.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, September 13.

10 p.m.	79·5

MONDAY, September 14.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	83·1

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes on Friday last was respectively 57 feet 70 cents and 47 feet 80 cents, compared with 58 feet 80 cents and 52 feet 30 cents on the corresponding day last year.

THE native drama has once more been used as a medium for giving prominence to political and social grievances. A few months ago we had in one of the Bombay theatres a drama depicting the evils of widow seclusion. We hear now of a native dramatic company at Satara which has given a performance in which all the hardships of the forest tribes were treated. The drama, we are told, also described how harshly the natives are treated at the hands of the European officers.

THE report presented to the shareholders of the Bombay Electrical Company yesterday was of a very satisfactory character. The directors were convinced that there were good prospects before the company for a profitable business, judging from the applications which were made almost daily for electric lighting, not only in Bombay, but from all parts of the country. The company had entered into contracts for lighting the Ice Company's premises as well as the Bombay Flour Mills; and this they considered was only the commencement of a large and lucrative business which was to be done with mills and factories. Steps were also being taken to improve the system of street lighting, and to adopt appliances more suitable to the climate than those at present in use.

THE probability of the Nizam postponing his contemplated journey to Europe, in view of the threatened famine in his territory, is still discussed. A Hyderabad paper says that the month of August has passed with little or no rain, and there are only the "return monsoons" of October to look forward to. The prospects of great scarcity, if not actual famine, are therefore forcing themselves very strongly upon the authorities. In the meantime Mr. Rocke, the London Agent to the Government, is detained in Hyderabad pending final instructions from His Highness. It is reported that Mr. Rocke submitted an estimate of twenty lakhs of Government rupees, as the probable cost of his share of the expenses, but our contemporary thinks the cost would not be very far off fifty lakhs, or half-a-crore of rupees.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a Resolution on the report of the College of Science for 1884-85. The Resolution says that the report shows that the College with its various departments and classes has been administered by the principal with his usual vigour. His Excellency in Council is fully prepared to strengthen the staff of the workshops as proposed in the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 1051 of 19th May, 1885, as soon as the Provincial balance is again at the disposal of this Government. The prospects of the Agricultural classes of the College and of the High Schools are enlarging, and will increase as the organisation of Circle Inspectors extends to new districts. The establishment of a small botanical garden adjoining the College is interesting, and the garden will doubtless prove a valuable adjunct as supplying the means of instruction in systematic botany. With regard to the Forest class, His Excellency in Council observes that appointments as Foresters on Rs. 20 are still reserved for passed students in preference to any other candidates. The Conservators, Northern Circle and Sind Circle, should explain why no students come up from their Circles.

THE opium revenue from five sales of Bengal opium, and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, amounted to Rs. 3,60,73,065, which is Rs. 21,10,565 better than the estimate. The whole of this has been derived from Bombay opium, as the receipts from Bengal are Rs. 4,60,635 below the estimate.

MR. FORSTER WEBSTER, Chief Secretary, has resigned his seat in the Madras Legislative Council, prior to going home on leave, and has been succeeded in Council by his *locum tenens*, Mr. W. Wilson, M.A., Aberdeen, who is thus the first Competition-wallah to enter the Madras Legislative Council; while Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich enjoys the distinction of being the first Madras Competition-wallah to enter the Viceregal Legislative Council; and Mr. F. Brandt is the first Madras Wallah who has attained the distinction of the High Court Bench.

THE Telegraph Conference at Berlin have passed a resolution for the reduction and regulation of the "terminal tax"—the share of charge on telegrams falling to the country of receipt. The general effect of the change will be to reduce the present cost of certain European telegrams by about 40 per cent., and it is calculated that the greater proportion of this falling-off will probably have to be borne by the private companies. In addition to this, it is very probable that the cost of European messages to India, China, Japan, and Australia will be very considerably lowered.

THE following candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the recent competitive examination. Twenty-two candidates competed for eight appointments, and twenty-one were reported qualified:—H. R. Woolbert, 3,208; G. H. Baker, 3,005; T. Grainger, 2,915; A. R. Edwards, 2,830; J. M. Cadell, 2,827; A. C. Younan, 2,825; J. R. Adie, 2,822; A. W. Alcock, 2,760.

THE authorities of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in England will be ready to receive consignments early in December, and the despatch of cases containing articles for the Exhibition may begin in November next, by which time it is hoped that the supply of address labels will be available. All articles will need to be despatched as soon as possible after the 1st November next, in order to give time for their arrangement and display in London.

CAPTAIN YATE, who formed one of the Delimitation Commission in Afghanistan, will shortly arrive in London by way of Constantinople, where he may meet Sir Henry Drummond Wolff.

Apropos of the question of Life Insurance in India, which has lately been treated in our columns, the following letter to a Calcutta paper may be of interest:—With reference to the subject of Life Assurance in India, I should like to state my experience. A few months ago I took unto myself a wife, and decided to effect an assurance upon my life. My first idea was, not to spend more in the way of premium than I was actually compelled to do, and consequently I obtained prospectuses from almost every company transacting business in Calcutta, and I must admit that I was very much struck with the great difference in the rates charged by the various offices. I felt that there must be some way of accounting for the difference, and made up my mind to ascertain what this reason was before taking out a policy, and the result of my inquiries was as follows:—I found that the companies which charged the high rates were, without exception, the most substantial, and undoubtedly the best, and that they did not offer to the public more than they were able to carry out; in fact, there can be little doubt, after going carefully through their accounts, that they considerably underrate themselves. But their weaker competitors cannot afford to do this, and the smaller and weaker they are so much the louder must they cry up their wares, or they will most certainly be lost sight of in these days of competition and advertising. So also must they reduce their rates, for what man of average sense would go to a new and comparatively weak office to assure his life, when by going next door he could, without incurring any more expense, effect an assurance upon his life in an old and rich institution? These views may, of course, be crude and wrong, but if so, you can put it down to ignorance, as, beyond holding two policies in one of the old English companies, the age of which is nearly three score years and ten, I must admit that my connection with assurance, or assurance companies, is, and has been, of a very limited character.

Truth says there is so much nonsense current about Sir Charles Dilke that it is desirable, in his interests, that the facts should be known. He is a co-respondent in the case of Crawford *v.* Crawford. Mrs. Crawford is a sister of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and Mr. Crawford is a gentleman who was the legal secretary of the late Lord Advocate, Mr. Balfour. Mrs. Crawford made a statement to her husband involving Sir Charles as a "co," and her allegation is that the circumstances took place about a year ago. It is understood that this is the sole evidence, and it is not probable that Mrs. Crawford will appear to corroborate her statement in the witness box. Mr. Crawford, who is a man of the highest honour, deems it necessary to submit the matter to the verdict of a jury, who will have to decide whether the wife's statement is worthy of credit. It is not easy to see how he could act otherwise; although, if Sir Charles is to be deemed guilty upon a confession which has all the impress of an hysterical hallucination, the whole of which he meets with a denial, it is difficult to see how any man is, in future, to regard himself as safe.

THE news that the Queen has bestowed the honour of knighthood on Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E., will, the *Globe* thinks, cause great satisfaction in India. When acting as Press Commissioner under Lord Lytton's Administration, Mr. Lethbridge exercised his office with so much tact and urbanity that both the Anglo-Indian and the native papers were satisfied with his arrangements. This was, however, only one among many appointments in which the new knight did good service to the State while a member of the Bengal Civil Service. On retiring, he fixed his ambition on a Parliamentary career, and at once took Whitby in hand for conversion to Conservatism. Great success attended his efforts at that seaport, but the constituency became entirely changed by the Redistribution Act, and Mr. Lethbridge accordingly made way for a candidate possessing older claims than his own. Not discouraged, however, by the disappointment, he looked about elsewhere for the chance of a seat, and this he found at North Kensington, where he is now the accepted Conservative candidate. Mr. Lethbridge is a fluent and forcible speaker, and promises to make his mark in debate.

IT seems that the catalogue of disasters during the cyclone in the Indian Ocean in June is not yet complete. A telegram from Berlin says that the fears entertained as to the fate of the German corvette Augusta are considered in Berlin to have been confirmed, and she is now given up as lost. The crew numbered 238 men. The value of the vessel, including the equipment, is estimated at more than £175,000 sterling. The vessel is known to have encountered a violent cyclone in the Indian Ocean.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* forwards some extracts from a diary received from Suakim which certainly do not contradict the accounts of the discomforts at Suakim which have reached us in India. Amongst them are the following:—August 6.—I am a seasoned vessel by this time, and not likely to cry out about trifles, but anything like the heat as I was coming down the harbour in a boat between eight and nine o'clock a.m. I have not experienced in Suakim. There was not a breath of wind, and one felt, under an umbrella, just as if in front of an enormous furnace; everything was burning to the touch. 7th, one o'clock p.m.—No words in the English or any other language can do justice to the terrific heat of this most overpowering day. The sun, through a thick double umbrella, made my back feel more unpleasant than if standing in front of the hottest kitchen fire; but it is no use trying to convey any idea of the reality; there is hardly a breath of air; the thermometer under a double roof in a draught marked 111°. Pray Heaven the heat do not increase, or existence will become a problem indeed. 8th seven a.m.—But all yet was child's play to last night. Imagine being in a close room at the back of a furnace, with occasional jets of half-condensed steam turned on; that's something like it. Eight p.m.—Beginning to be rather exhausted and done; yesterday and last night might have satisfied a salamander. 9th.—A terrible night, not a motion on air or sea or sky; the thermometer somewhere between 90° and 100°. I spent the hours of darkness crawling between my bed in tent and my chair in open air; but the difference was hardly perceptible in temperature. Every one agrees—natives and residents—that such severe and long-continued hot weather has not been known for many years. The inhabitants are perishing like flies.

A RETURN, issued on the day the mail left, shows that twenty-seven transports which loaded at Hull, Newport, and London returned to London after a stay at Suakim, with their cargoes practically intact. These amounted to 37,308 tons, and the total hire of the vessels to £93,773. Five vessels discharged part of their cargoes, amounting to 7,076 tons, and their hire cost £20,507; six others entirely discharged their cargoes, amounting to 8,764 tons, costing in hire £17,933; while two others, which loaded 2,691 tons at a cost of £2,454, never left England at all. The total cost of the hire of these fifty transports was £133,667, in addition to which, coal, canal dues, stevedores for loading and discharging them cost £70,000.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT received a vote of confidence in his candidature at a crowded meeting of the election of North Camberwell a few days ago. He said that though he belonged to the Constitutional party he had received letters of approval of his address from many Radicals, including Sir Wilfred Lawson.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. M. S. PHILOMEL, 805 tons, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Colombo (3rd Sept.) The following are the officers:—Commander E. T. Dugale, Lieutenant P. E. Ashe, Lieutenant A. Henderson, Chief Engineer J. Monk, Surgeon H. Osborne, and Paymaster Wheda.

IN Major-General Richard Lloyd Thompson, whose death has just been announced, another of the Lucknow heroes has passed away. He served with Major-General Sir Henry Havelock's force from the date of its quitting Allahabad, the 6th of July, 1857, until the entrance into Lucknow, the 26th of September following, during which time he was engaged with the volunteer cavalry of the force in several actions.

OPPORTUNITY will be taken by the authorities (the *Standard* says) to consult Sir Frederick Roberts, on his arrival in England, regarding the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidential Armies of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. Many of the Indian brigade commands will be merged into the present divisional commands; and it is expected that several of the reforms inaugurated by Sir Frederick in the Madras Army will be extended to the other Armies of India on his taking over the chief command in this country.

THE reconstruction of Aldershot Camp is proceeding slowly but surely. A sum of about £40,000 has already been expended in the North Camp during the past four years in the erection of brick huts. About two battalions of infantry can be accommodated in these new buildings. The vote for camp reconstruction for the year 1885-86 is only £10,000, and this sum is now being expended in the erection of officers' quarters.

THE complete programme of movements of the Indian troopships for the season 1885-6 has been issued. The only ships on the roster are the Serapis, which makes three voyages between Portsmouth and Bombay; the Crocodile, which makes three; and the Malabar and Jumna, which make two each. The dates of leaving England are:—The Serapis, on September 9, November 22, and February 3; the Crocodile, on September 20, December 3, and February 14; the Malabar, on October 2 and December 13; and the Jumna, on October 11 and December 30. The return voyages from India are as follow:—The Serapis leaves on October 17, reaching Portsmouth on November 13; December 26, arriving on January 22; and March 12, arriving on April 8. The Crocodile leaves on October 28, arriving November 24; January 8, arriving on February 4; and March 24, arriving April 20. The Malabar leaves on November 7, arriving December 4; and January 20, arriving February 16. The Jumna leaves November 18, arriving December 15; and February 3, arriving March 2. Four calls will be made at Queenstown by outward bound ships.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassale, will sail to-day for Marseillies with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Col J C Russell
Maj R J Heber Percy
Mr C F H Shaw
Miss Shaw
Rev and Mrs Baker Mossell
Mr Henry Hale
Mr Ramaswamy Muddeliar
Mr James Needham
Capt Magratn
Mr A Haig
Mr C Macintyre
Mr Smith
Mr Joseph Moorhouse
Lieut F St Quentin
Mr F White

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon Justice J F Norris and Miss Wilson
Dy Surgn-Genl T G Hewlett
Hon Justice H Macpherson
Hon Justice J P Grant
Miss Mangles
Mr W C Banerjee
Mr J C Mookerjee
Mr Pearson
Mrs Shawbridge
Mr J R Hande

FOR VENICE.—Capt W A E St Clair

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child and ayah
Mrs Grant child and nurse
Hon Justice J Scott
Mr James Willoughby infant and Maid
Col H A Justice
Mr L A Mont Clar

FOR ADEN.—Major and Mrs Cruickshank and infant

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, sailing on 25th September.

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman
Col H W Stockley
Mr G E Thomas
Mr Carr Stephen
Mr R B Datta
Col and Mrs J O Hasted

FOR VENICE.—Major H C Fox

FOR LONDON.

Maj-Genl Sir C J and Lady Gough
Mr Joseph Rock
Mrs Elton, infant and ayah
The Rev R and Mrs Scott

By the s.s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, sailing on 2nd October.

FOR LONDON.—Mr D B Myres

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H L St Barbe
Mr J A Sinclair

By the s.s. Valetta, Captain J Orman, 9th October.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Ravenshaw, infant, and ayah.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mrs Currie

By the s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 16th October.

FOR BRINDISI.—Hon E Forster Webster

FOR VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Tracey.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th September, as compared with the statement of the 5th September:—

	Sept. 5. Rs.	Sept. 11. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,03,719	44,67,135
do. do. at Branches	21,81,715	18,53,503
Other Deposits	2,06,54,539	1,99,69,110
Post Bills	8,671	9,382
Cash Credits undrawn	9,82,551	10,78,063
	4,03,31,195	3,98,77,193
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,27,569	42,48,28
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,04,145	21,94,778
Loans, on Security of do.	37,69,721	38,60,224
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,097	2,565
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,20,21,669	1,11,59,772
Stamps	22,617	22,630
Dead Stock Rs. 5,75,185 Amt. applied in reduction..2,65,000	3,10,643	3,10,185
Cash Balances with Correspondents	19,63,146	16,34,075
Cash and Currency Notes	1,61,10,588	1,61,41,679
	4,03,31,195	3,98,77,193

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(September 14, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	·852	84·5	WSW	23	0·00
Surat	·830	80·6	W	4	0·00
Bombay	·905	81·3	N NW	4	0·44
Rutnagherry	·892	84·4	S SW	4	0·00
Karwar	·915	80·1	W	4	0·00
Mangalore	·923	82·1	Calm	0	0·00
Calicut	·942	80·7	N NW	5	0·00
Cochin	·940	82·0	N E	M	0·00
Masulipatam	·832	88·8	N W	4	0·21
Madras	·881	76·8	W NW	2	0·50
Negapatam	·898	84·4	W	0	0·11

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously registered	53	88	58	98	59	49	61	38
Sept. 13, Sunday	1	62						
" 14, Monday			0	6	0	0	0	4
Total	55	50	59	04	59	49	61	42
Corresponding date last year	57	98	67	14	61	20	63	76

BILLIARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The largest break ever made by Roberts, junior, was not 800 as stated by "Record" in your issue of September 8, but 1,154, 900 of which were made in thirty minutes! The game was played between Roberts and Taylor about the middle of November last. I herewith enclose a cutting from the *Gazette*, from which the above figures are quoted.

X.

Sept. 11.

Peall, who has of late been playing a series of exhibition matches in which he has shown capital form, has issued a challenge to play any one in the world, bar John Roberts, jun., 5,000 up even, for £200 a side. Roberts has been contributing to the many large breaks that have been made at billiards during the past few months. Whilst practising with T. Taylor he succeeded in compiling 1,154, which is the largest break he has ever played. Both men were practising with a view to the coming tournament, and Roberts conceded Taylor 600 points in 2,000. Taylor quickly added to his lead with useful contributions, and held an advantage of over 800, commencing with 169. Roberts followed with 149, after which he put together the break in question, viz., 1,154. During the compilation Roberts lost position, and resorted to the all-round method, after which he settled down again at the head of the table. Having nothing to do whilst Roberts was at work, Taylor amused himself by timing Roberts's rate of striking, and found that the crack made six short of 900 in thirty minutes. Despite this extraordinary manipulation Roberts had all his work cut out to win; indeed, he only reached home thirty-two points ahead. Taylor, who was in good form, subscribed 210, 197, 190, 170, and 166. The number of spots played by Roberts is not known. There were only three or four persons present who saw the break, including J. Douglass, the well-known marker, who looked after the players.

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received from an authentic source the following information explanatory of the circumstances in which the subscribers in the mofussil of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund were asked to give their votes in favour of the chairman, secretary, and auditor of the Fund, which votes, apart from the original purpose, were used wholly in rejecting two of Mr. Shamrao's proposals and partially in increasing the salary of the secretary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

A certain member of the Fund, being desirous of being elected auditor, sought the secretary's assistance. This was readily granted, and the secretary undertook to forward to the subscriber's in the mofussil whose addresses were known to nobody but himself) printed letters under the member's signature informing them of his candidature, and requesting them, if they saw no objection, to return duly signed a form of proxy which was enclosed, stamped. This form of proxy was drawn up in favour of either the chairman, the secretary, or the auditor of the Fund, and contained a general power to vote at the meeting and its adjournments. The members in the mofussil signed the letters of proxy, apparently under the impression that they were required for only one purpose, viz., to support the member in his candidature for the auditorship; but, as happened at the meeting, the votes were indiscriminately used by the chairman, secretary, and auditor for other purposes as well, as suited their convenience. It may be mentioned that the candidate for the auditorship had nothing more to do with the letters addressed to members in the mofussil than the mere signing of them, and that the printing, filling in of names of the members, and the issue of the letters were all done by the secretary. It is not difficult to guess the real object with which so much trouble was voluntarily taken by the secretary.

In the circular convening the meeting notice was given of a proposition by the chairman to increase the secretary's salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125, but at the meeting an amendment was put forward to increase the salary to Rs. 150. The amendment was rejected by a majority of the members then present, but the auditor put in 30 of his mofussil votes, obtained in the manner above mentioned, in favour of the amendment, which was then carried. May I ask whether this was proper? Perhaps the legality of the proceeding might reasonably be questioned.

FAIR PLAY.

Sept. 10.

CRICKET.

BANDORA GYMKHANA *vs.* ORDNANCE C. C.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on the Carlton grounds, kindly lent for the occasion, on Saturday last, and after a pleasant game resulted in a victory for the Bandora Gymkhana by 17 runs on the first innings.

The following is the score:—

BANDORA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
W B Wright, b Lee	0	l b w, b Bomonji.	13
W Stevenson, c Davey, b Lee	0	b Lee	1
G F Chance, b Arnold	3	b Arnold	11
E McGarry, c Lee, b Bomonjee	16	Absent	
J De Souza, b Lee	5	b Lee	11
E Anding, b Arnold	6	b Lee	0
K Callaghan, b Lee	0	c and b Lee	0
T Wright, b Lee	0	run out	4
W W Topham, b Bomonjee	6	not out	7
F Armfield, b Lee	5	run out	9
W Pearson, not out	0	b Lee	7
Extra	1	Extras	3
Total	42	Total	66

ORDNANCE C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Bomonjee, c and b Anding	6		
Dyer, run out	6		
Arnold, Thrown out Stevenson	0	not out	3
Holborn, b Anding	0	b Anding	6
Watkins, b Anding	2	b Anding	1
Evans, b Chance	1	st Wright, b Chance	2
Norris, run out	6	l b w, b Chance	3
Brumby, b Chance	0		
Lee, c Anding, b Chance	0		
Davey, b Chance	1		
Ford, not out	1	not out	4
Extras	8		
Total	25	Total	19

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN RELIEF FUND.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of contributions from the following gentlemen on account of the above fund:—

Name of Contributor.	Copeland Isle.	Seraglio.	Speke Hall.	General.	Total amount.
	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	70	805	1,710-0-10	13,489 7-11	16,074-8-9
Through Capt G C Parker, Manora, Kurrachee—					
Capt G C Parker, Kurrachee	--	..	10	..	10
Capt D Blacklow, s s Hay Green	..	...	20	...	20
Capt W Goldsworthy, s s Bedouin	..	..	10	...	10
Capt S C Newrey, s s Simoom	..	...	10	..	10
Capt J Motts, s s Remembrance	..	...	...	25	25
Capt J P Cumming, s s Dunedin	..	..	20	..	20
Capt Andrew Whyte, s s Huntsman	..	..	...	10	10
Capt Winter, s s Hatfield	..	...	...	10	10
Capt Jas Newdick, s s Inchmorish	..	..	...	10	10
Capt John Care, s s Lucinda	..	..	...	10	10
Richard Field, Esq, S P & D Ry Co	..	...	10	..	10
Thomas Ward, Esq Pier Master	..	...	5	5	10
J P Lloyd, Esq	..	...	10	..	10
Pestonjee Bhicajee, Esq	...	..	..	5	5
H S Scope, Esq, Pilot	..	..	10	..	10
John Roberts, Esq, Govt Surveyor	..	..	5	..	5
J M R	..	...	10	..	10
W W Price, Esq	..	..	15	..	15
Wilhelm Clark, Esq	..	..	..	10	10
J Moncrief Dick, Esq	...	..	10	..	10
T L F Beaumont, Esq	..	..	10	..	10
R S Campbell, Esq	..	...	15	..	15
Alex McHinch	..	..	...	10	10
Max Denso & Co	..	..	...	10	10
Volkart Bros	..	..	...	10	10
W G Mackenzie	..	..	..	10	10
S R Rice	..	...	..	10	10
Total Rs.	70	805	1,880-0-10	13,624-7-11	16,379-8-9

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE NOWROZJEE FURDONJEE TESTIMONIAL MEETING.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the Nowrozjee Furdonjee Testimonial Fund was held yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to receive the report of the Committee, suggesting the object towards which the money should be applied. The fund now amounts to about Rs. 13,000. On the motion of the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, seconded by the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik read the following resolutions approved by the Committee, and moved that they be adopted:—

1. That in recognition of the public services rendered to the native community by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, the Memorial Funds be appropriated to the undermentioned purposes.

2. That a bust together with a pedestal, &c., complete at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500 be erected in honour of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee to be placed in a building or locality to be decided upon by the Committee.

3. That the remaining sum invested in Government Paper be handed over to the authorities of the proposed Ripon Industrial College for the foundation of a scholarship or scholarships to be styled the Nowrozjee Furdoonjee Scholarship carrying such stipends as the said authorities may from time to time determine.

4. That a committee be appointed for holding the money's pending the establishment of the proposed Ripon Industrial College and for carrying out generally the objects of the above resolutions.

The motion having been seconded by the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, was carried unanimously.

A committee, consisting of the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C I. E., Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, and Sorabjee Framjee Patel, was appointed to carry out the proposals adopted by the subscribers. It was resolved to print and circulate the proceedings amongst the subscribers.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik moved a vote of thanks to Mr. N. R. Ranina, who had started the fund and taken great pains to collect subscriptons from all parts of India, and from England, China, Aden, and other places, to perpetuate the name of one who was universally esteemed by the general public, and who was deservedly called "the Tribune of the People." (Applause.) He was glad to see that Mr. Ranina's energy and perseverance had met with a rich reward. (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy seconded the resolution, suggesting that Mr. Ranina should be associated with the committee which had just been appointed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ranina's name was accordingly added to the committee.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Ranina was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Ranina thanked the subscribers for their generous response, which showed their high appreciation of Mr. Nowrozjee's public services. He announced that only that morning he had received subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 246, through Mr. Edaljee Dinshaw, from Kurrachee. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Servai, thanks were voted to the chairman.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain G. Scrivener, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the overland mails of the 28th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Hargrave
Mr Parkinson
Mr C Elliott
Lt-Col O'Grady Haly
Mrs O'Grady Haly
2 Misses O'Grady Haly
Miss Sinclair
Mr W Strange
Mr P Harrison
Mr D Talbot
Mr F Lowe
Mr Mathews
Miss Ross
Col S Penny
Mr R Thomas
Mr Lima
Mr and Mrs Dane, and infant

FROM SUEZ.—Mr Yate

FROM VENICE.

Mr H Miller
Mr and Mrs Anderson
Mr and Miss Masters

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R T Springett
The Regent of Kholapore
Mr Kirtikar
Mr Wilkins
Mr J Kirby
Mr Hornidge
Mr G F Olliver

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince of Wales on Saturday embarked at Aberdeen on board the Osborne for a cruise on the Norway coast.

Lord Ripon addressed a meeting at Bolton on Monday in vindication of his administration in India from the reproaches cast upon it by Lord R. Churchill.

Major-General Sir Henry Ord, formerly Governor of Western Australia, died suddenly on Thursday, the 20th inst., while on a tour in Germany.

The report of Lord Wolseley on the Soudan campaign has been published, and a large number of decorations, promotions, and other rewards to officers and men specially mentioned have been notified in the *Gazette*.

Sir H. Holland, M. P., at present Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education.

A Conference was held on Friday at St. James's-hall, when it was resolved to form a National Vigilance Association, to enforce the laws against immorality and criminal vice.

A popular demonstration in support of the movement for protecting young girls from vice was held in Hyde-park on Saturday.

Two young men crossed the Channel last week from Eastbourne to St. Valery in a boat 18 feet long, and returned in the same manner.

At crickets, Hants has beaten Somersetshire by eight wickets; Gloucestershire defeated Surry by nine wickets; Marylebone was defeated by Herts by an innings and 75 runs; the match between Middlesex and Notts was drawn unfinished. This week Kent beat Hants by an innings and 95 runs; Lancashire defeated Essex by an innings and 129 runs; Surrey won against Somerset by an innings and five runs. Gloucestershire defeated Middlesex by an innings and five runs; Notts beat Derbyshire by an innings and 250 runs; and the match between Sussex and Yorkshire was drawn unfinished.

At a banquet in Dublin, on Monday, of the Irish Parliamentary party to celebrate their success in the last session, Mr. Parnell, M. P., said he confidently expected Ireland at the next election to return 80 or 85 National representatives, whose duty it would be to apply themselves to secure an independent Parliament in Dublin, unencumbered with a House of Lords.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., at a meeting of the Central Branch of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday congratulated his hearers on the success which had attended the efforts of the League.

OBITUARY.—Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart; Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.; Sir Francis Hincks, C.B.; Major-General Sir H. St. George Ord, R.A., C.B.; Lieut.-Col. F.M. Baker, Ben. Ret.; Capt. W. Young, Ben. Ret.; Col. W. Forbes, Mad. Ret.

IT is announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government, having received more detailed maps, now find it possible to modify their demands relating to the Zulfikar Pass, and they have made proposals to the British Government, which, it is expected, will be accepted as satisfactory.

The British agent, Mirza Abdullah Khan, has arrived at Cabul, and was received with much cordiality by the Ameer.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo that there has been severe fighting in the Soudan, and that a massacre had occurred at Berber. A force of dervishes has occupied Dongola.

The departure of British troops from Egypt has been countermanded, presumably on account of the threatening advance of the rebels towards Dongola.

Sir H. D. Wolff landed at Constantinople on Saturday, and had an interview with Said Pasha.

Five British subjects, consisting of four gentlemen and one lady, were arrested on Friday last by the Frankfort police, and treated with much harshness; but, there being no ground for their arrest, they were released after some hours' detention.

The charge made by the *Intransigeant*, on the authority of M. Selikovitch, an ex-interpreter in Egypt, that Olivier Pain, the French adviser of the Mahdi, had been shot by order of a British officer is much discussed in the Paris papers. An authoritative denial of this statement has been given by Major Kitchener and Mr. Egerton, the latter of whom states that it has been ascertained that Oliver Pain died last autumn while on his way to Omdurman. A popular meeting on the subject was held in Paris on Wednesday, when very violent language was used towards England and the Government.

Public feeling in Spain continues to be highly excited on account of the German occupation of the Caroline Islands. The German Government, however, has declared its willingness to examine into the claims of Spain, and offers to submit the question to arbitration.

The cholera shows the sign of abatement in Spain. The fatal cases average about 1,500 daily. At Marseilles and Toulon many cases occur daily, and at Piacenza there has been a fatal case.

A telegram from Teheran states that a considerable Russian force left Merv at the end of last month for Penjdeh.

A terrible cyclone has caused great destruction of property at Charleston, South Carolina.

Sir Charles Warren is about to leave Bechuanaland, and will be succeeded as High Commissioner by Mr. Shippard, one of the Judges of the Cape Colony.

LORD RIPON'S REPLY TO LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON addressed a Liberal meeting at Bolton on the 24th August. A resolution expressing admiration of his policy as Viceroy of India having been passed, Lord Ripon said that the subject he had chosen to speak upon was too vast to be dealt with in the limits of one evening. He would, therefore, confine himself to the financial, military, and diplomatic portions of the administration of India while he was at its head. In order, the Marquis said, that I may bring before your mind the state of affairs with which I had to deal, let me for a few moments ask you to recollect what was the condition of things which I found in India when I went out there. I found the country engaged in a great and harassing war. Some 60,000 men were across the British frontier. It was impossible at that time to recruit our vast native army, for recruiting had ceased in India; and, although the Government which preceded me had resorted to the unusual—I believe unprecedented—attempt of offering a bounty for recruits, they could not even by that process get any number of men. The orders had actually been issued by my predecessor to withdraw our troops from Eastern Afghanistan, to withdraw them from Cabul, and from that part of the country with the utmost possible speed compatible with safety, and without waiting, if it should not be possible to bring about that consummation immediately, the establishment of a stable Government in that country, which we had reduced to anarchy by our invasion. I found established as the nominal ruler a man of straw, with no influence in the country. I found a vast expenditure of money going on which reached a sum of more than 15 millions sterling. I found useful work and productive expenditure suspended in every direction. I found, besides, a fettered Press and a general feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness spread throughout the country, which led to most exaggerated alarms with respect to our financial and military positions. What was the course which the Government, of which I was at the head, followed under those circumstances? I went out to India fully sharing the feeling which had been unmistakably expressed at the general election of 1880 (hear)—That the war in Afghanistan should be brought as speedily as was consistent with safety and with honour to a termination, and that friendly relations should be re-established with the ruler and the people of that country, and therefore I issued the orders which had been previously given to withdraw from Eastern Afghanistan. But I was most earnestly desirous that before our forces were taken away from that country we should have been able to see established there a stable Government, which would save the Afghan people from all the tremendous evils of anarchy. I therefore continued the negotiations which had been begun by my predecessor, Lord Lytton, with the present Ameer, Sirdar Abdurrahman Khan, and I brought these negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.) I entered with that remarkable man into friendly and cordial relations which have ever since, I am rejoiced to think, been maintained. (Cheers.) It was always a part of the policy which I advocated to withdraw as speedily as possible from Candahar. I observe that Mr. Stanhope the other day in the House of Commons gave me credit for having been opposed to a withdrawal from Candahar. I cannot take any such credit to myself, for I always was in favour of a withdrawal from Candahar. If we had retained Candahar in our hands, we never should have secured the friendship of Afghanistan. If we adhered to the policy of a divided Afghanistan, which had been provided by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, that would, in present circumstances, when Russia is upon the frontier of that country, have been a source of utter weakness and ceaseless intrigue. But, in order that you may fully understand the policy I desired, I must tell you I was always in favour of retaining possession of the country called Pishin, and holding the passes of the mountain range upon Quetta and Candahar. Desiring as I did to maintain close friendship with the Ameer, and finding that he and his people did not care in the least to possess the country of Pishin—for he never spoke or wrote about it or made the smallest objection, knowing very well that being there and holding those passes we were in a position, if he were attacked, to come speedily to his assistance—in a position equally effective for that purpose and really much more secure than if we had occupied Candahar itself—holding this view, that we should retain Pishin, I was also in favour of a measure which had been much discussed of late, the completion of the railway to Quetta and the passes, and opposed to its abandonment in 1880. The object of my policy was to reunite Afghanistan under one strong ruler, to maintain friendly relation with him, to hold Pishin that we might be ready to aid him, and holding Pishin to complete the railway to Quetta, and to the foot of the passes. I adopted that policy in provision of the events which have since occurred, and all those events have only tended to confirm me in my belief that that policy was sound. (Cheers.) I will now turn to the financial measures of the Government with which I was connected. As soon as peace was fully re-established in India and our expenditure was brought down to a normal condition, my friend Sir Evelyn Baring, whose great and eminent services to India, whose large and sound financial knowledge and great political judgment I am glad to have this public opportunity of acknowledging—Sir Evelyn Baring, who was financial member of my council, brought in, in the year 1882, a most important and comprehensive budget. By that Budget we reduced taxation in India by very nearly three millions a year (cheers), and that reduction has been made recently the ground of an attack upon the financial policy of my administration. We have been told, the public has been told, that I and my colleagues squandered the financial resources of India. That charge rests mainly upon two great reductions of taxation—the reduction of the salt tax and the almost complete abolition of customs duties. Let me ask you to consider with me for a few moments what were the grounds of those measures and what were their real defects. We will take the salt duty first. The salt duty was one of the taxes in India which pressed most heavily upon the great masses of the people, and which pressed more heavily upon them in proportion to their poverty. But let us look at the question from a purely fiscal point of view. From this point of view alone, putting out of sight all consideration of the interests of the people, from that point of view alone I hold that by our reduction of the salt tax we greatly strengthened instead of weakening our financial position. The consumption has largely increased, prices have been gradually reduced, progress has been steady, and the tax has already begun to recoup itself. (Hear.) But there was another reason why we were anxious to make a reduction in the salt tax. One of the great difficulties of Indian finance is to find out a tax which will serve as a financial reserve. Here in England if you have a war or any sudden emergency you put so many pennies on the income-tax. The Treasury can tell in a moment what will be produced by each penny so imposed. But you have no such tax in India. An income tax in India is very difficult to impose and would yield very little, and never could by any possibility be made a financial reserve. But my hon. friend the Secretary for State came to the conclusion that the only tax that could be put in that position, provided it could be kept low in ordinary times, was the salt tax, and it was to strengthen taxation by obtaining something in the way of financial reserve that he began that process of reduction, which I for my part hope in the future will be carried yet further. I turn to a branch of this question which, perhaps, will be most directly of interest to you. I turn to the great reduction of taxation which was made in 1882, when we abolished the cotton duties, and almost all the Customs duties of India. I do not suppose that you are very likely to take me to task for having reduced the cotton duties. I would not have reduced the cotton duties even to benefit Lancashire if I had not been convinced that by so doing I was benefiting the people of India. (Cheers.) I have been a free trader all my life. (Loud cheers.) I stood at the beginning of my public career upon the platform in the Free Trade-hall in Manchester at the last meeting held there, I believe, in connexion with free trade, and I made my first speech in Lancashire by the side of Bright and Cobden. (Loud cheers.) I have, therefore, a right to reduce those duties, and I am proud to have given to India the freest trade that any country possesses. But I do not want for one moment—it is not my habit—to take from my political opponents any credit that is due to them. I do not want to take from Lord Lytton the credit which is his due for having begun the reduction of those duties. But when I am taken to task for having finished that work, when I am told that thereby I have squandered the resources of India, I will just tell you what was the condition in which that question was left by the Government of Lord Lytton. I am not going to tell you this upon my own authority. I will read to you the words of Lord Lytton's own Finance Minister—that able man Sir John Strachey. In a book he published in 1880 he gave this description of the then condition of the cotton duties and custom duties:—"The proceedings of the last three or four years," he says, "have succeeded in rendering inevitable the almost total abolition of the custom duties, which of all Indian taxes are probably the worst. The cotton duties are virtually dead; the other import duties cannot long survive them." I might, perhaps, if I had been so inclined, in such circumstances have complained of the Government of my predecessor that they had thus discounted the financial resources of India. But I was not the least inclined to do so. I was rejoiced to finish that work and to give India the great benefit of complete free trade. (Cheers.) But then it is, I must say, a little amusing to find the Secretary of State for India ("Oh, oh" hisses, and laughter)—pray do not laugh at the mention of that distinguished man; I am only going to show why I am amused at his proceedings. He said in the House of Commons that if we completed free trade in India it was the work of Lord Lytton, who enabled Sir Evelyn Baring to do what he did. That Lord Randolph Churchill (hisses) in one part of his speech should have blamed me and Sir Evelyn Baring for doing that which he says Lord Lytton enabled us to do (laughter)—well, I must say I cannot see either justice or reason in a criticism of that kind (hear, hear), and I leave it to your judgment. (Hear, hear.) So much, gentlemen, for the charge of having squandered the financial resources of India. But that does not complete the catalogue of the sins of my Administration in matters financial. It has been a favourite topic of the Tory critics of the late Indian Government to accuse that Government of extravagance. Mr. Stanhope did so in the year 1883. The present Secretary of State has done so recently. Now, I feel it my duty, with your permission, not on my own behalf only, but on behalf of those distinguished men, and especially on behalf of Sir Evelyn Baring, with whom I was associated in the government of India, to meet this charge. What is this puzzle? It is this—that there is in India a great division in regard to financial administration, both as to revenue and expenditure. We have the imperial revenue and expenditure relating to the whole of our Indian Empire, and we have also our provincial and local expenditure which concerns the great presidencies and provinces of India, being so far as it is provincial and local and municipal just such as you have here in your municipal system in Bolton. Now the system of financial decentralization was established by that distinguished Conservative statesman Lord Mayo—one of the best Governors-General that India ever had, and he gave over to the provincial Governments a large portion of the revenue. He said, "You are to employ it for your local purposes. If you can save money out of it you may, but you must not expect any help from me if you get get into debt." The system was carried further by Lord Lytton's Government, having proved in the interval between Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton eminently successful, and it was carried further still by the Government with which I was connected. But the essence of the system, as you will understand easily, was that the portions of revenue which were given over to the local Governments should be expended by them with nothing but a most general supervision on the part of the central Government of India, providing the local Governments did not spend the money upon any but properly allotted services. When the war with Afghanistan broke out and the great financial difficulties began, Lord Lytton ordered the provincial Governments to suspend their expenditure and to husband their resources, and he took from these provincial resources for the general purposes of the war a sum of £760,000. The suspension of local expenditure lasted for some three years, and at the end of that time the local Governments had accumulated unexpended balances to the amount of £3,700,000. It is necessary, of course, that any Government engaged in large expenditure should always maintain a proper balance, but the question was very carefully considered by the Government in my time, and we came to the conclusion that the proper balance to be maintained by all the local Governments amounted to a total of £1,090,000, so that there were in the hands of the local Governments at the period that I am speaking of no less a sum than £2,610,000 in excess of the balance which it was considered that they should retain in their hands. When the war ceased the normal condition in regard to local expenditure was restored, the principal system brought back to its perfect working, the £760,000 which Lord Lytton had withdrawn was repaid to the local Governments by my Government, and having then in their hands £2,000,000 above that which was necessary for their financial security, they preferred to spend it upon proper objects for which they were entitled to use it. There were three years of suspended expenditure and accumulated revenue followed by three years of larger expenditure in which the unnecessary part of these accumulations was spent for useful purposes. I do not know whether I have made myself clear to you, but that is the whole story. They told us that we spent £1,200,000 more than had been previously spent on civil buildings and roads, and I tell you that was spent out of the accumulated and needless balance of over two millions. (Cheers.) One word more upon this point. What were the purposes for which the £1,200,000 was spent? It was spent for civil buildings and for roads. I venture to say that there is no purpose for which money can be spent in India more profitable or more useful for the public than for roads. (Hear, hear.) Great advocate as I shall show you I am in a moment for expenditure on railways, that which is more valuable to the poor man in his country home is that improvement of his roads. You have not a notion what Indian roads are. The worst road in Lancashire is a perfect road compared with the country roads of India, and there is no object to which you can devote money more usefully than you can to the construction of good wagonable roads. Then, again, take the civil buildings, which include gaols, and I venture to say the gaols in India require, to be put on a thoroughly satisfactory and justifiable position, a very much larger expenditure than that which has been made upon them. Civil buildings include schools also—include what is vitally necessary to the primary education of the people. I am not ashamed to have spent £1,200,000 of accumulated balances for purposes of this description. (Cheers.) That is not the only charge of extravagance that has been made against us. The Secretary of State says that we have spent much too largely out of the revenues upon works for railways, for irrigation, and, if I understand him aright, he says that if it is necessary to make a large reduction of expenditure, the first direction in which it ought to be made is in the direction of railways and works of irrigation. I say that if I understand him aright (a voice—"Nobody can understand him," and cheers); but I do not understand him for this reason, that he treats precisely the same policy and the same measures in two totally different ways according as they are adopted or undertaken by his political friends or political foes. I do not want to misrepresent the Secretary of State for India. That is not my game. (Cheers.) That is not the sort of thing that I have been used to doing throughout my long political life in regard to my opponents. (Cheers.) But I do say and protest in the strongest possible terms that this policy is the exact opposite of that which I have tried to follow. I was not unconscious that times of difficulty might arise, and for that reason I desired that certain valuable public works should be completed while I could do so without increased taxation, and, indeed, simultaneously with the reduction of three millions of taxation. I believe that the wisest preparation for straitened times will be found in the active public works policy while the times are prosperous. (Cheers.) Proceeding to point out the importance of public works as economical precautions against the costliness of famine, Lord Ripon said the charge of many students of the question was that his Government had not been bold enough; they had not gone as far in railway mileage as Lord Lytton's famine commission recommended. There were serious famines in Lord Lytton's time. What did they cost? According to the figures supplied by Lord Randolph Churchill in the paper that I have alluded to, they cost £10,850,000. Is it squandering the resources of India to guard against such expenditure as that? ("No," and cheers.) Before you permanently reduce profitable expenditure, I say you ought to go through your whole expenditure in all its branches. Reduce those parts of your military expenditure which do not concern the power of your army; look to your salaries, see whether you cannot by diminishing the numbers of the covenanted services, and increasing the number of your uncovenanted services by employing more natives, especially in the judical branch, see if you cannot bring about a reduction of expenditure before you turn and cut down your expenditure on public works. (Cheers.) So anxious were we not to diminish the military efficiency for the sake of economy that while Lord Lytton's military commission had recommended reductions which they said would produce a saving of at least a million pounds, we did not venture to go much beyond half that sum. I am sorry to say the fate of our proposals was not altogether such as I could wish. They went home to the India Office—my hon. friend Mr. Cross will not listen to what I am going to say now—and most part of them did not obtain approval there. I am not going to enter into that controversy now. The facts have been published, and the question is before the public, if they will only take the trouble to look into it. But I must express my opinion in present circumstances with respect to one of those proposals which has not yet been carried out. I believe it to be the first of all military reforms for India that there should be unity of military command and administration. I would not myself be responsible in any way for the conduct of a great war under the present military organisation of India. It has been said in the newspapers that Lord R. Churchill is inclined to adopt our recommendations in this respect. If that is so, he may rely upon receiving most cordial support from me. (Cheers.) Our proposals did not involve the reduction of a single fighting man from the strength of the army, and they were made under the recommendations of Lord Lytton's Commission. We are told that I allowed the British army in India to fall 10,000 men below its proper strength. When the Secretary of State made that statement he ought to have known—whether he did or not I do not know—he ought to have known that neither I nor my colleagues had anything whatever to do with the reduction in the strength of the British Army, that we had no control over the matter; and the matter was explained by my noble friend Lord Hartington in the clearest terms. He said the difficulty was caused by the changes which took place in the administration of the army at home and by a miscalculation made as to the establishment necessary to provide relief for the army in India. The evil has been overcome, and if I am not mistaken the army at the present moment has been restored to its full strength. But we had nothing whatever to do with the matter, and had no responsibility with regard to it. One word about those frontier railways. There are two principal important frontier railways in India. One is the railway to Peshawur, and the other the railway to Quetta. The railway to Peshawur was begun in Lord Lytton's time, and he deserved all credit for it, for it is the most important of military railways of the present day; and what he began was carried out earnestly and steadily by the Government of which I was at the head, and the railway was completed and the great bridge over the Indus opened in May, 1883, three years after I went out to India. As regards the Quetta railway, I have told you that the Government of India fully recognized its importance, and that we were anxious that it should be completed and that it should not be abandoned. It was carried on again in the year 1884, and it is now going rapidly forward. The frontier railways now being completed were also recommended by the Government with which I was connected. In 1884 we examined the question carefully and made proposals to the Government at home. Those proposals have been accepted, and those railways are now going on. In conclusion, his lordship said he relied upon the public judgment of the tendencies of his administration towards progress in India for a reply to other remarks of Lord Randolph Churchill, whose great amusement was to steal the ideas, measures, and policy of the Liberal party and to abuse their authors.

Lord Ripon sat down amid enthusiastic cheering, having spoken for nearly two hours.

The *Times*, in commenting upon Lord Ripon's speech, said:—A certain tone of egotism may be pardoned in a speaker who has been made the subject of a direct personal attack. It was Lord Ripon's policy which was censured, and Lord Ripon, in replying to the censure, could hardly avoid speaking chiefly of himself and his own acts. It appears, nevertheless, at the outset that some of the acts censured by Lord Randolph Churchill as Lord Ripon's own were acts of which the late Viceroy was merely the instrument, and not the author. This is especially the case with the abandonment of Pishin and the destruction of the Quetta Railway. "I was always," said Lord Ripon on Monday, "in favour of retaining possession of the country called Pishin, and holding the passes of the mountain range between Quetta and Candahar." On this point, therefore, the strictures of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Stanhope really apply rather to the policy of the late Government than to that of their agent, the late Viceroy. As events have shown, Lord Ripon was right in his judgment on this point, and the Government at home were wrong; but this circumstance, though it vindicates Lord Ripon himself, can hardly be accepted as an adequate defence of the policy he consented to carry out. All that Lord Ripon says of the merits of his general financial policy may be perfectly true; he may have husbanded and not squandered the financial resources of India; the reduction of the salt tax may have had the effect which he attributes to it of providing Indian finance with a much needed reserve of taxation; his expenditure on public buildings and roads may have been beneficial, prudent, and productive; his abolition of the cotton duties and reduction of the customs duties may have been an equal benefit to the Lancashire producer and the Indian consumer. On all these and many cognate points he secures an easy triumph over Lord Randolph Churchill's somewhat reckless and inconsequent criticisms. But the fact remains that all these advantages, great as they are in themselves, have been secured at the cost of neglecting the paramount necessity of providing for the security of India. It is admitted by both parties that this necessity can no longer be neglected, and it is the failure, either of Lord Ripon himself or of the Government he served, to recognize it betimes that constitutes the real gist of the strictures of Lord Randolph Churchill. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the net result of the controversy between the late Viceroy and the present Secretary of State will be held to be that Lord Randolph Churchill was not far wrong in his main contention, and that Lord Ripon, on the other hand, has made a satisfactory answer to the detailed criticisms of his general financial policy.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The *Times* publishes the following letter on the silver question from Mr. H. H. Gibbs, one of the directors of the Bank of England:—May I be allowed to say a few words in reply to your comments on my letter of the 12th inst.?

"I said that no one had asserted that the price of silver was ever absolutely fixed, on which you remark that in that case there is an end to the bimetallic argument for fluctuations round about 60d. are just as bad for trade as fluctuations round 50d. or any other price.

"But the bimetallic argument is that such fluctuations are inevitable, and are not bad at all.

"What is bad is a descent from 60s. to 50d. or less, and the uncertainty whether there may not be a further descent to an indefinite depth.

"I observe that you think some words of Mr. Samuel Smith's are 'an admission that the ratio was never really fixed at all.' But that is not a subject of controversy, but a historical fact. Every one knows that the ratio between the two money-metals was absolutely fixed, and that a debtor in France could (and can) discharge his debt of 107·1342 francs with an ounce of pure gold or 15½ ounces of pure silver at his option,

"The effect of that law was not to fix the price of silver in England at 60d., but to keep the necessary and healthy oscillations of the price within fixed and narrow limits. If the ratio were fixed at 18½ ounces of silver to one of gold the price would socillate round about 50d. per ounce.

"This would not get over the difficulty of the Indian Government and officials, who make their Budget calculations at 2s. per rupee. Still less would it get over that of the Latin Union, where as far as coined money is concerned the ratio of 15½ is still maintained; but it would be just as good for trade in general as the ratio of 15½ to 1, because trade would gain, in respect of international money, that approach to stability which it so much needs."

In commenting upon the letter the *Times* explains that it is a rejoinder to the observations it made some days before on the erroneous views entertained by Mr. Gibbs and other eminent economists regarding the cause of the comparative steadiness of the price of silver in the neighbourhood of 60d. per ounce prior to 1870. From this communication, says the *Times*, we gather (1) that Mr. Gibbs does not consider fluctuations in the price of silver as injurious to the smooth working of international trade; and (2) that he holds that the evil of the present situation arises from the uncertainty as to whether the price of silver will not fall much below 50d. As regards the first of these propositions, we have to express our dissent from Mr. Gibbs's opinion. We hold that fluctuations in the price of silver are "bad" for trade, and that if the price was steady at 50d., which it cannot be so long as Mr. Gibbs and his friends keep up their useless agitation, trade would have little to complain of so far as silver is concerned. As to the second proposition, Mr. Gibbs is right in regarding the possibility of a further violent decline in the price of silver as "bad." We want to know, however, whether he would also regard a violent rise in the price as "bad," a point on which he says nothing, no doubt for reasons which those who are familiar with the bimetallic controversy will not fail to comprehend. There is a third proposition laid down by Mr. Gibbs with a satisfactory clearness which is very different from the careless phraseology usually employed by bimetallists, from which we regret to have to dissent. Mr. Gibbs holds that it was owing to the existence of the French bimetallic law that the market price of silver oscillated about 60d. per ounce up to 1870 or 1873, and that owing to the same cause the oscillations were small. This exactly expresses the delusion the bimetallists are under. The reason why the price of silver remained comparatively steady during the first seventy years or so of the present century was because the relation between the masses of the two metals in existence was approximately unchanged. We shall no doubt be reminded at this point that the supply of gold was perceptibly increased by the discoveries made in 1849, and shall also be asked to accept as correct an assertion that it produced little or no effect on the price of silver. As a matter of fact it produced fully as much effect as could be expected, seeing that it forced up the price of silver to over 62d. per ounce, and made it worth the while of all debtors in France to pay their debts in gold and not in silver. This brought about a state of things under which, in 1860, the Bank of France did not dare to discharge any of its liabilities in silver for fear of producing a "run" for that metal, while at the same time it could not pay in gold because it had not enough for the purpose until the Bank of England came to its aid by selling it two millions sterling in gold. The "compensatory" action of the bimetallic law had, and from its nature could have, no permanent steadying power over the price of silver. So long as the conditions of the supply of the two metals were such that 15½ to 1 represented the market value by weight of silver expressed in gold the bimetallic law unquestionably tended to keep the price of silver steady. As soon, however, as the conditions became such as to produce a change in their relation a steady drain of the metal which had become depreciated at once began, and continued until that metal had, to a large extent, disappeared from France, when, of course, the influence of the law ceased altogether for the time being. This is what must always happen in such a case, whatever the fixed ratio may be. And this brings us to the consideration of the last sentence in Mr. Gibbs's letter. Are we and the public to understand from his reference to the advantages which trade would gain "in respect of international money" from the adoption by this country of a ratio of 18½ to 1, that Mr. Gibbs has abandoned the views he expressed three years ago, and is prepared to advocate our joining an International Bimetallic Union on that basis? It is not worthwhile to discuss this particular proposal until Mr. Gibbs has informed us whether he really intends to make it or not. In the meantime, however, we would advise all who are interested in the question to read carefully an article in to-day's *Economiste Français*, by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in which that eminent economist points out how very unsatisfactory have been the results of the Latin Union to all concerned in it, but especially to the country with the largest commerce—namely, France. Surely even Mr. Gibbs must be beginning to feel a little afraid of committing the United Kingdom to an arrangement of so very dubious, not to say dangerous, a character as an international agreement for keeping up the price of silver.

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GERMANY AND THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* wrote on Aug. 24:—As yet we have no official intimation of what Germany has actually done with respect to the Caroline Islands, but the *North German Gazette*, the organ of the Foreign Office, has given tongue this evening in a manner which leaves no further doubt as to what the Government means to do. The text of the *Gazette's* homily is an article on the subject of the Carolines which appeared in the *Correspondencia* of Madrid on the 15th inst., and which based the claims of Spain to the islands in question on four separate titles, viz.:—First, in the year 1686 a Spanish navigator discovered an island to which he gave the name of Carolina. Secondly, in the period between 1710 and 1733 the Jesuits of Manila made "several unsuccessful expeditions and unfortunate attempts" with a view to evangelize the Caroline Islands—these endeavours having been finally given up when a Spanish priest was murdered by the natives. Thirdly, in his celebrated Bull by which he partitioned the New World between Spain and Portugal, Pope Alexander VI. allotted the Caroline Islands to the Spaniards. Fourthly, since the discovery of these islands in 1686 no one has contested the claims of the Spaniards to the Carolines as their legitimate property.

To these assertions Germany replies with the following statement of facts:—First, the simple fact of the discovery of an island without any proof of occupation does not constitute a title to that island. Secondly, a series of unsuccessful attempts by a religious order to evangelize a heathen race, and the circumstance that these endeavours were wound up with the murder of a missionary, confer no legal title to possession of the regions inhabited by the pagan tribes either in the eye of written or traditional law, and prove, on the contrary, that any intended occupation was not effected. Thirdly, Pope Alexander VI. died in 1503, before the discovery of the Carolines, and the partition of the New World between Spain and Portugal as decreed by him has no binding force. If the Bull referred to by the *Correspondencia* were in force, there would be no English, Dutch, French, or German colonies at all, and Spain and Portugal might sweep every other nation off the sea. Fourthly, the only known attempt of Spain to claim the Caroline Islands as Spanish property was rebutted by England and Germany in the year 1875 by means of simultaneous notes.

And then the *North German Gazette* gives the text of the German protest in question, dated March 4, 1875, which was communicated to the Government of Madrid by Count Hatzfeldt, and of which the substance was likewise conveyed in the concluding sentence from the English note presented by Mr. Layard, as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government do not admit the right claimed by Spain over the Caroline or Pelew Islands, over which she has never exercised, and does not now exercise, any actual dominion." "Against this formal protest," remarks the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, "which has been passed over by the Spanish Press in characteristic silence, the Spanish Government has during ten years made no remonstrance." The attention of the Imperial Government was first seriously drawn to the subject, as appears from Count Hatzfeldt's note, by the fact that the Spanish Consul at Hongkong, on clearing out a German trading vessel bound for the Caroline and Pelew Islands, claimed for his Government sovereignty and power to levy customs there. "But, according to the general principles of modern international law, the Imperial Government would not be able to recognize those alleged rights in so far as they are not sanctioned by treaty or appear to have been *de facto* exercised."

The German note then proceeds to state that merchant vessels of all nations had always enjoyed free access to the islands, which, on the other hand, had never been visited by any but English ships of war, and that they bore no actual trace of the presence of Spanish Government officials. For these reasons, therefore, the Imperial Government could not recognize the claims advanced by the Spanish Consul at Hongkong, and it expressed the hope that the Government of Madrid would instruct all its officers concerned not to obstruct in any way the free intercourse of German ships and subjects with and on the island groups in question. There is a rumour that Germany has offered to the Spanish Government to submit the question of sovereignty over the Carolines to the arbitration of a friendly Power.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship County of Forfar, 996 tons, Captain Duncanson, sails to-day for Cochin, in ballast.

The steam-ship Taif 878 tons, Captain Schumacker, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Sunbeam, 1,154 tons, Captain H. Bone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (13th Aug.), with a cargo of 2,109 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The steam-ship Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Captain Newey, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (15th Aug.), brought a cargo of 2,840 tons coal. She is consigned to the captain.

The Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. Macdougall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (19th Aug.), with a general cargo; the vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

The steam-ship Metapedia, 1,453 tons, Captain J. Purvis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (12th Aug.), with a cargo of railway materials, and Mr. F. Woolley and Mr. N. Lazarus as passengers. She is consigned to the captain.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
13	H. M. S. Philomel.	Dugale	Colombo, Sept. 3.
14	Sunbeam (s)	Bone	Newport, Aug. 13.
	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Liverpool, Aug. 12.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	London, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Commilla (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Highfield (s)	Simpson	London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Taif, Schumacker, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.
Ship County of Forfar, Duncanson, for Cochin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Burmah, for Kurrachee.
" Khiva, for China.
" City of Carthage, for Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—Sept. 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—4 cases umbrellas, Framji, Sands and Co.

City of Carthage s—4,894 plates hard spelter, Khimji Jewa; 60 cases whisky, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—10 cases butter, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 123 packages paper and 15 cases ink, S A S Dawood; 25 cases slates, Naboobhoy Mahomedally; 50 drums chemicals, Owen and Okell

Clan Graham s—10 drums chemicals, John Fleming and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1 case medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Graham s—16 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima.

Patna s—12 cases champagne and 12 cases wine, Colton, Tingcombe and Co.

Rohilla s—30 cases beer, C Fleming; 5 cases sherry, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Clyde s—10 cases brandy, Atmaram Runeildass.

Verona s—5 cases claret and 5 cases port, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Sherborne s—10 cases gin, S Rustomjee Ballivala.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—49 packages glassware, Gangjee Poonjee; 25 cases colour, T Farzoolabhoy; 10 cases glassware, Hajee Sewjee; 40 packages glassware, Mahomed Ebrahim; 38 packages glassware, Goolam Hussen Cullian; 121 packages glassware, Jaffer Rummul; 390 cases window glass and 80 kegs nails, H Lallmeya.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nizam s—6 cases liqueurs, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roxburgh s—75 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 105 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 55 bales wool, M Begraj; 270 bales gunny rags, C Ramjee; 13 bales skins, Farnham and Co.

Clan Graham s—50 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 10,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 16,001 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 600 bundles linseed cake, Thomas H Moore and Co.

City of Carthage s—9,994 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 266 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros; 22½ cwts turmeric, Cooverjee Dhunjibhoy; 257 cwts gum and 8 bales skins, Valjibhai Poonjee; 11 bales skins, Mahomedally Abdoola; 3½ cwts ivory, Moosa Peer Mahomed; 60 cwts gum, Bhunjibhoy Sagin; 60 cwts gum, Valjee Poonjee.

Henzada s—2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,995 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—16,008 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 7,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 7,999½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—336 lbs Bengal silk, 12½ cwts black pepper and 4 cwts pickles, Mahomed Sadick Neemajee.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—65 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 25 bales twist, The Mahalakshmy S and W Co; 60 bales twist, The United Merchants; 50 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, Essa bin Khalifa; 50 bales twist, The Mahalukshmy S and W Co; 424 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, D P Marker; 454 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 100 bales twist, S Sivdutrai; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 275 bales twist, E Noordeen; 64 bales twist, Central Indian S and W Co; 30 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co; 50 bales twist, G Mungalchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—40 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 60 bales twist, D Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—101 bales twist, Framjee Rustom Papa.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Roxburgh s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 11.

Broome, Capt, Bo 1st Belooch L I, on duty, from Mhow.

September 13.

Preston, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

Percy, Major, Bo 1st Rifle Brig, on leave, from Belgaum.

Gordon, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, from Eelgaum.

Vigors, Lt, Bo 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Abu.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 11.

Cruickshank, Major, Bo R E, on duty, to Poona.

September 12.

Monteith, Capt, Bo 3rd L Cav, from leave, to Poona.

September 14.

Broome, Capt, Bo 1st Belooch L I, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Meadows, Dy Surg Genl, Bo M S, from duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, Sept. 15.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Notified that a match of 8 a-side has been arranged for against the 2-15th Regiment on Saturday next, the 19th September, 1885. The range will be kept for members practising for the match on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 9 p. m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Vol. H. C. Wallish is transferred from E. to F. Company from this date.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—September 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suit, for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

135-85—Winter and B—The Eastern Electric Light and Power Co vs Premchund Roychund and another—Ardesir and H.

320-85—Payne, G. and S.—Fatmabai and another vs. Cadurbhoy Currimbhoy and another—Nanu and H.

337-85—M M Munshi—Withul Tookaram and another vs Martin Cohen.

343-85—Winter and B—Aristides Verges and another vs Nusserwanjee Bomonjee Moola—Macfarlane and E.

345-85—Chalk and W—Anundrao Narayen Ballajee vs. Shridhur Pandoorung Wassudeo—Payne, G. and S.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

2-81—J B and Dinsha—Choonilal Munsukram vs Bai Diwalee—M M Munshi.—Part heard.

6-84—Nanu and H—Kookibai and another vs Navazbai and another—A and Hormasjee.

8-84—In person—Administrator-General vs F De Souza and another—In person.

1-85—L, S, F and Nicholson—Ratanvahoo, widow, vs Govindjee Dharamsey and another—In person.

2-85—T and Dayabhoy—Ramdas Bhanji vs Damoder Meghjee and others—K Morojee.

3-85—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abubaker Ismail and another vs. Khutizabai M H Khan.

4-85—H. C and Brown—Balmukundass Vithuldass and another vs Candass Tribhowandass and others—Balkrishna and B.

NOTICES

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Captain F. W. S. Jackson, 1st Bo. Lancers, are requested to submit them to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

A. L. McNAIR, Major,
1st Bo. Lancers,
P. C. A.

Quetta, September 3, 1885.

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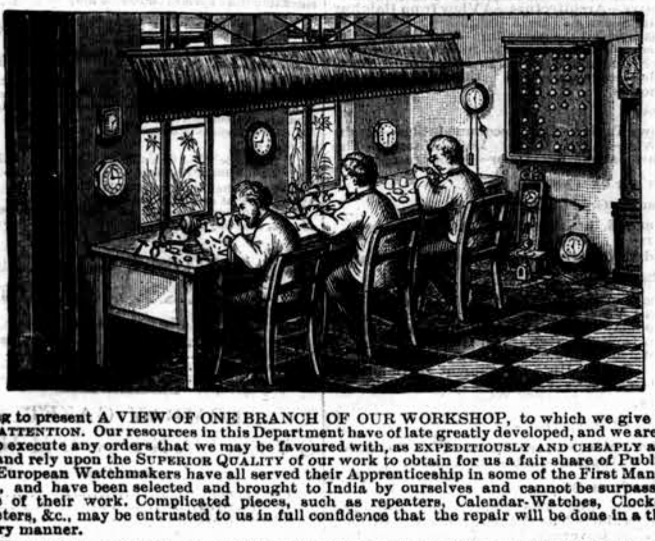

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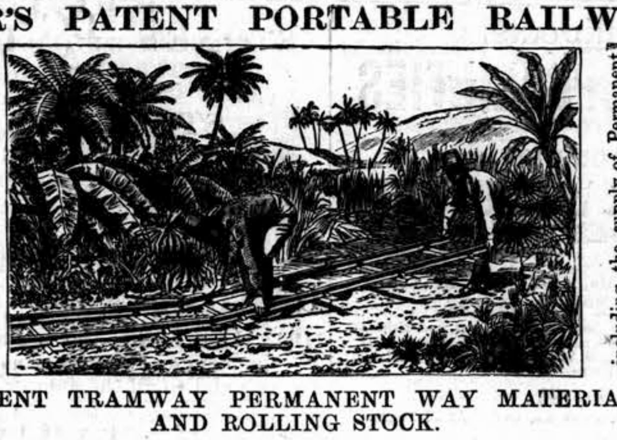

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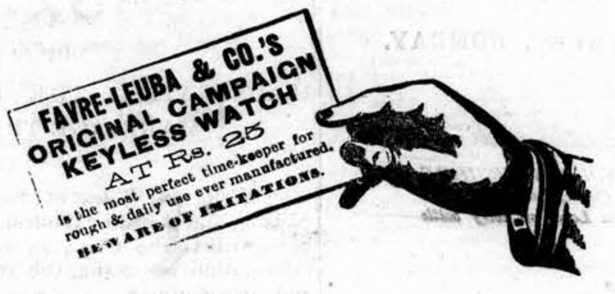

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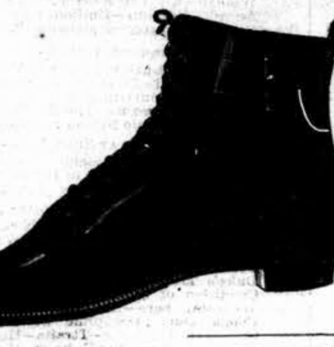

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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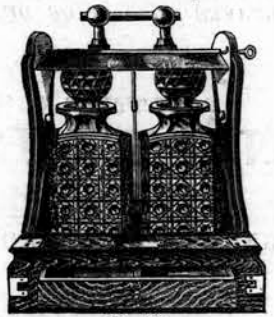

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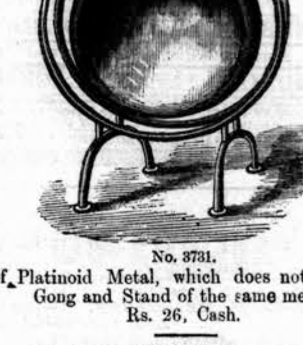

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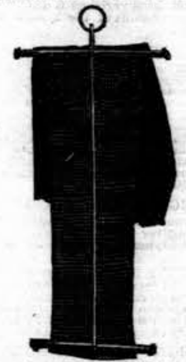
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



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